The Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Livelihood Development

With Special Reference to Nizamabad District Andhra Pradesh.

A Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in social work.

By

K. Srihari

Under the guidance of

Dr. G. S. Yelne,

(Associate Professor)

School of Social Sciences,

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University,

Vishnupuri, Nanded-431606

Submitted to

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University,

Vishnupuri, Nanded-431606

November 2017.

Certificate

This is to certify that, the work incorporated in the thesis entitled The Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Livelihood Development with Special Reference to Nizamabad District Andhra Pradesh Submitted to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathawada University, Vishnupuri, Nanded, carried out by **Mr. K. Srihari** is the original piece of work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in **Social Work** under my supervision and guidance. The work described in the thesis has not been submitted to this or any other University for Ph.D. and any other degree. Such material as has obtained from other sources has been duly acknowledged in the thesis.

Place: Nanded.

Date: / /

Research Guide,

Dr. G. S.Yelne,
Associate Professor,
School of Social Sciences,
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada,
Vishnupuri, Nanded-431606.

Declaration

I, the undersigned hereby declare that the thesis entitled The Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Livelihood Development with Special Reference to Nizamabad District Andhra Pradesh is my own work carried out under the guidance of Dr. G.S.Yelne, Associate Professor, School of Social Sciences, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Vishnupuri, Nanded.

I further declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the thesis does not contain any part or any work, which has been submitted for award of any degree either in this University or in other University or any Institute.

Place: Nanded.

Date: / /

Research Scholar

K. Srihari

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Ghanshyam S. Yelne, who has shown his generous; perpetual encouragement and abundant help and interest during the tenure of this work. The trustworthiness that he has shown on numerous occasions during my learning processes and stages helped me to understand the various aspect of Social Work. It was his direction and motivation without which I would my success can never been achieved.

I would also express my indebtedness to Dr. A.I. Shaikh, Director, School of Social Sciences, S.R.T.M. University, Nanded for not only providing the fruitful discussion during my research work also for their inspiration and profound interest through the work.

I would like to thanks to Dr. Maroti Nivarati Gaikwad, Assistant Professor, BMCS College of Social Work, Chopda, Mr. Shinde Shivaji, Assistant Professor, JNC College, Nanded, Mr. Kandagale Bharat, Assistant Professor, Mr. D. Ganesh, PO, Mr. A. Ramakrishana, PO and Mr. B. Bhaskar, PO at DCPU Unit their constant encouragement throughout this research period.

I would like to also thanks to Mr. Nimalapudi Srinivas, Regional Coordinator, Pratham Organization, Mr. Boppareddy Raja Reddy, Software Engineer, HCL, Hyderabad, L. Ashok, Software Engineer, Tech Mahindra, Hyderabad, Mr. Shreerang Wagmare, Research Scholar, School of Social Sciences, SRTMUN, who were helped me to start my journey in this university to endeavour accomplish my research.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the respondents who provides me useful information.

The thesis work is really the culmination of many years of learning. Looking back over the years, I recall with heartfelt gratitude to many people who have inspired and encouraged me along the journey that began in a small village Kummanpally, Taluka Bodhan, District Nizamabad. As a close one of the chapter of my life and turned the page to the next, it is important for me to express my sincere appreciation of their support. I owe my deepest, most solemn thanks to my parents, my father (L) Shri. Kasala Chinna Shekhar Reddy and my mother Smt. Rajamani who have always supported me and who brought me in to a loving and carrying family, and thankful to my brother Mr. Praveen MA. Sociology and Mr. Pradeep (MBA) and other family members for their support and confidence they have been giving me when I needed most. My special tribute goes to my spouse Mrs. Dodla Manisha Reddy whose blessing and encouragement inspire me to achieve this tough and un attaining goal of my life. My specially thanks due to assistance providing in preparation in the work to my friends Sreepathi Manikumar, Member, Azim Premiji Foundation, Hyderabad.

Lastly, I would like to thanks the entire person who provided help directly or indirectly to complete this unending task and thank the almighty supernatural being for showering his abundant blessing upon me, which gave the strength and power to complete this work successfully.

K. Srihari.

CONTENTS

		Page No.
ABSTRACT		xi – xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS		xiii – xiv
LIST OF TABLES		xv – xx
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION		1 – 68
PART A		4 – 35
1.1	Introduction of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.	4
1.2	Prospects of Livelihood in Rural India.	11
1.3	Concept of Livelihoods and Approach.	16
1.4	Dimensions of Rural Livelihoods.	22
1.5	Structural Characteristics of Rural Livelihood.	24
1.6	Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh.	38
1.7	Labour Force in India.	31
1.8	History of Wage Employment Generate Programs in India.	35
PART B	**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**	45 – 63
1.9	The Concept of Livelihood and its Definition.	46
1.10	Socio Economic Conditions of the Beneficiaries.	48

1.11	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanism.	50
1.12	Overall Rural Employment Generated by the MGNREGS along with Agriculture.	54
1.13	Impact of MGNREGS on Agriculture and its Consequences	56
1.14	Living Conditions of Beneficiaries Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREGS.	58
1.15	Overall Satisfaction Levels of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.	60

CHAPTER II: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 69 – 80

2.1.	Introduction	70
2.2	Title of the Study	70
2.3	Operational Definitions for the Study	71
2.4.	Origin of the Study	74
2.5.	Profile of Study Area	74
2.6.	Objectives of the Study	76
2.7.	Hypothesis	77
2.8.	Research Design	77
2.9.	Data Interpretation and Analysis	78

2.10 Limitation of the Study 79

CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA 81 – 153

3.1. Socio- Economical Conditions of Beneficiaries. 82

3.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among Respondents. 97

3.3 Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture Wage Labour Work. 105

3.4 Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agriculture and its Consequences. 113

3.5 Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Respondents Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and its Impact. 128

3.6 Overall Satisfaction Levels of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. 149

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES 154 – 170

4.1	Case Study as a Method: An Introduction	155
4.2	Socio Economical Condition of Beneficiaries	156
4.3	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among respondents	157
4.4	Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture Wage Labour Work	159
4.5	Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agricultural and its Consequences	160
4.6	Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Beneficiaries/ Respondents Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and its Impact	162
4.7	Overall Satisfaction Level of Respondents on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.	163
4.8	Focused Group Discussions	165

CHAPTER V: CONCLUDING REMARKS 171 – 205

5.1. Quantitative Findings 172

5.2. Qualitative Findings 189

5.3. Hypothesis Testing 191

5.4. Discussion and Analysis 197

5.5. Conclusion 198

5.6. Suggestions and Recommendations 200

5.7. Possible Areas of Social Work Intervention 202

APPENDIXES: 206– 237

01 APPENDIX A: Bibliography 206

02 APPENDIX B: Interview Schedule 217

03 APPENDIX C: Semi-Structured Check-List for Case-Study 234

ABSTRACT

India is the country, second largest population in world and majority of the population is dwelling in the rural areas. As per the estimates of 2011 census, 742 million population comprising 72.18 % lives in rural areas. So far several policies and initiatives have been placed through different plans for rural development. In this many of the programmes are introduced and implemented through the Ministry of Rural Development and other Departments.

In this context, the Central Government of India has introduced Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) to provide 100 days of assured employment per household. The other important objective of this program is creation of sustainable rural livelihood through regeneration of the natural resource base.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is the largest employment programme in the world, earlier there was a number of programmes being implemented to create employment and reduction of rural poverty through generating livelihood for rural development in this context it has intervened.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aim is to provide the alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing the migration, restricting child labour alleviating poverty and making village self sustaining through productive assets creation as such road construction, cleaning up traditional water tanks, soil and water conservation works.

In this study it has carried out the above stated context, the researcher used mixed methodology (quantitative and qualitative) through the structured interview schedules, case studies and focused group discussion attempts to explore the objectives of the study.

The present study was pursued to examine the different facets of MGNREGS implementation and its consequences on various factors assess with socio economic condition of beneficiaries and employment generation in addition to rural agriculture wage employment availability and its impacting on agriculture

and as well as it has found impact on beneficiaries as before and after enrol under the scheme.

The study significantly found it has impacted the socio economic conditions of the beneficiaries and it has extended the availability number of wage days after the intervention of the scheme. It has increased tangible rural assets which may helps the rural agriculture and also it has found unseen factors are there in changing the farmer mind set in adopting the technology due to shorting labour availability this type of situation prevailing at most where, the minor and major irrigation projects are avail for agriculture has indirectly increased the rural agriculture wage rates.

And also it has noted that it has significantly changed their income before and after the enrolled under in MGNREG Scheme.

Where about the irrigation projects are well for agriculture the employment generation in irrigated area is significantly higher than in the dry areas, the probability value is significant at 10 per cent level. It indicates that irrigation levels and employment generation has weak association and it has proved in this study.

Keywords: Rural Livelihood, Role of MGNREGS in Wage Employment. Agriculture sector

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AP :	Andhra Pradesh
APL:	Above Poverty Line
APO :	Assistant Project Officer
Avg. :	Average
Avg. Exp :	Average Expenditure
BPL:	Below Poverty Line
CCT :	Continuous Contour Trench
CEGC :	Central Employment Guarantee Council
CEO :	Chief Executive Officer
Dept. :	Department
Df:	Degree of Freedom
DRDA :	District Rural Development Authority
DWAMA :	District Water Management Authority
EC :	Engineering Consultant
EGS :	Employment Guarantee Scheme
Exp. :	Expenditure
FA :	Field Assistant
FGD:	Focused Group Discussion
FLG :	Fixed Labour Group
Govt. :	Government
GP :	Gram Panchayat
HH :	House Hold
LDP:	Land Development Programme
LF :	Large Farmer
M:	Mean
MAO :	Mandal Agriculture Officer

MDO :	Mandal Development Office
MF :	Medium Farmer
MGNREGA :	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
MGNREGS :	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
MPDO :	Mandal Parishat Development Officer
MRO :	Mandal Revenue Officer
NA :	Not Applicable
NEGF :	National Employment Guarantee Fund
NREGS :	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
P:	P Value (Significance Value/Alpha Value)
PD :	Project Director
Rs. :	Rupees
RWS :	Rural Water Supply
SD:	Standard Deviation
SEGC :	State Employment Guarantee Council
SF :	Small farmer
Sl. No. :	Serial Number
SSS :	Shrama Shakthi Sangam
TA :	Technical Assistant
TV :	Tele Vision
UT :	Union Territory
VRA:	Village Revenue Assistant
VRO:	Village Revenue Officer
VSSS :	Vikalangula Shrama Shakthi Sangam
Wef :	With Effect From
ZP :	Zilla Parishat

LIST OF TABLES

Sr. No.	Particular's	Page No.
	Socio- Economical Condition of Respondents	
1.	Table: 3.1 Age Wise Distribution of the Respondents.	82
2.	Table: 3.2 Gender Wise Distributions of the Respondents.	83
3.	Table: 3.3 Religions and Caste Wise Distribution of the Respondents.	84
4.	Table: 3.4 Details of the Marital Status of the Respondents	84
5.	Table: 3.5 Distribution of Respondents Qualification Wise.	85
6.	Table: 3.6 Main Occupation Wise Respondents Distribution.	86
7.	Table: 3.7 Number of Earners in the Respondent's Family.	87
8.	Table: 3.8 Number of Dependents in the Respondent's Family.	87
9.	Table No. 3.9 Children Attending the Education.	88
10.	Table No. 3.10 Distribution of Type of Ration Cards in the Respondents Caste wise.	89
11.	Table No. 3.11 Possess the Social Security Pension in the Respondent's Family.	91
12.	Table No. 3.12 Main Source of Livelihood for House Hold of the Respondents.	92
13.	Table No. 3.13 Possess the Agriculture Land on Respondents and his/her on Family.	92
14.	Table No. 3.14 Information about Posses of Land and its Cultivation.	93
15.	Table No. 3.15 Respondents Possess any Cattle, Animal Husbandry/ Live Stock.	94
16.	Table No. 3.16 Information about Type of House and the Ownership of the Respondents.	95
17.	Table No. 3.17 House Electrification Status.	95

18.	Table No. 3.18 Information about have the following Items in Respondent's House	96
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among Respondents		
19.	Table No. 3.19 Information about the way Respondents Came to Knew about MGNREGS.	97
20.	Table: 3.20 Possess number of Job cards Distribution in Respondents House Hold.	98
21.	Table: 3.21 Distribution of Respondents House Hold that Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme How Many Years Back.	98
22.	Table No. 3.22 Job Card Issuing authority as per Respondents were Responded.	99
23.	Table No. 3.23 Respondents to where/whom Approached for MGNREG Scheme Work.	99
24.	Table No. 3.24 Number of Times Respondents were Demanded for the Work.	100
25.	Table No. 3.25 Information about Given any Written Application for Employment Work.	101
26.	Table No. 3.26 Work Provided after Number of Days Given Written/Oral Intimation.	102
27.	Table No. 3.27 Information about Distance of MGNREGS work from their Dwelling.	103
28.	Table No. 3.28 Respondents Getting Provision of Travel Allowances under the Scheme.	103
29.	Table No. 3.29 Facilities Avail at MGNREG Scheme Work Site.	104
30.	Table No. 3.30 Information Aware about Conducting Social Audit in Village.	104
Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture Wage Labour Work:		
31.	Table No.3.31 Respondent and his/her Family Employed Number of Days in Financial Year under the Scheme	105

32.	Table No. 3.32 Getting Wage Amount per Day Under the MGNREG Scheme.	107
33.	Table No. 3.33 Information of What Type of Work has Done in Your (Respondent's) Village.	108
34.	Table No. 3.34 Analysis about Work Deciding Authority as Stated the Respondents.	109
35.	Table No. 3.35 How far the Regularity the Work under this Programme.	109
36.	Table No. 3.36 The Reason for Irregularities in Providing the Work	110
37.	Table No. 3.37 Information of Wages How Far Regular as Scheme Stated.	111
38.	Table No. 3.38 The Reasons for Irregular Wage Payments	111
39.	Table No. 3.39 If, Irregular Wages after Number of Days You are Getting	112
Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agriculture and its Consequences:		
40.	Table No. 3.40 The Overall Employment Generated (Agriculture wage labour+ MGNREGS).	113
41.	Table No. 3.41 Wage Amount Difference between MGNREGS and Avail Local Agriculture.	114
42.	Table No. 3.42 How Many Rupees Low Wage of MGNREGS than Agriculture.	114
43.	Table No. 3.43 Details Number of Family Members is Getting Job when Demanded (at a time)	116
44.	Table No. 3.44 Information about Mismatched the MGNREGS Work and Agriculture Work.	116
45.	Table No. 3.45 Details about for which Work has Given Priority During Mismatched Work under the MGNREGS and Agriculture Wage Labour Work.	117
46.	Table No. 3.46 Details for Giving Priority MGNREGS, then what was Alternate of the Farmer.	117

47.	Table No. 3.47 Feeling about Change in Farmer Mindset in Adopting Technology.	118
48.	Table No. 3.48 Details of Scheme has Changed Total Number of Wage Days in Fiscal year.	119
49.	Table No.3.49 Information about Increased Number of Working Days in Fiscal Year.	119
50.	Table No. 3.50 Information about MGNREGS is Indirect Demanding for Agriculture Wage.	120
51.	Table No. 3.51 Details about How Much Wage Amount has Increased after Intervention of MGNREG Scheme.	121
52.	Table No. 3.52 Relationship between Farmers & Wage Labour Before and After Scheme.	122
53.	Table No. 3.53 Information about is Scheme Shorting Labour Availability for Agriculture	123
54.	Table No. 3.54 Details about Reason for Shorting Labour Availability in Agriculture Sector.	123
55.	Table No. 3.55 It is the Kind of Indication is Shorting Labour and Adopting Technology in Agriculture Sector.	124
56.	Table No. 3.56 Information about Changed Income after Enrolled under Scheme.	125
57.	Table No. 3.57 Details about Development Occurred with such Indications under MGNREGS.	126
Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Beneficiaries/Respondents Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and its Impact:		
58.	Table No. 3.58 Information about Amount Spent on Diet and Nutrition Before Scheme & After Scheme.	128
59.	Table No. 3.59 Information Regarding Amount Spent on Alcohol Before & After Scheme.	130
60.	Table No.3.60 Details Regarding Amount Spent on Health Before Scheme & After Scheme.	132
61.	Table No. 3.61 Expenditure on Education of Children Before and After Enrolled under Scheme.	133

62.	Table No. 3.62 Information regarding an amount invested Animal Husbandry (Livestock) Before and After the Enrolled under the Scheme.	135
63.	Table No.3.63 Details Regarding Spent Amount on Clothes other Articles for Home.	137
64.	Table No. 3.64 Details of Expenditure on Festivals Before and After Enrolled under the Scheme.	138
65.	Table No. 3.65 Details of Spent Amount on Transport/ Travel Before & After Scheme.	139
66.	Table No. 3.66 Details of Amount Disbursement of Loan Before & After Scheme.	140
67.	Table No. 3.67 Spent Amount for Maintenance of House Before & After Scheme.	141
68.	Table No. 3.68 Amount Spent on Phone Bill for Annual before & After the Scheme.	142
69.	Table No. 3.69 Respondents Savings Amount Before & After Enroll under MGNREG Scheme.	143
70.	Table No. 3.70 Expenditure of the Amount on Others Before & After Scheme.	145
71.	Table No. 3.71 Information about Wage Earned under MGNREGS Activities for Last Year.	146
72.	Table No. 3.72 Details about Annual Income Before & After Enrolled under MGNREGS.	147
Overall Satisfaction Levels of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme		
73.	Table No. 3.73 Respondents Satisfaction on Implementation Mechanism of MGNREGS	149
74.	Table No. 3.74 Respondents Satisfaction on Avail Facilities at MGNREGS Work Site	150
75.	Table No. 3.75 Respondents Satisfaction on Regularity of Work under MGNREG Scheme	150

76.	Table No. 3.76 Respondents Satisfaction on Avail Wage Rate for MGNREGS Work	151
77.	Table No. 3.77 How far the Scheme has Really Increased Rural Livelihood	152
78.	Table No. 3.78 Overall Satisfaction Levels of Respondents on MGNREG Scheme	152

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Part- A

1.1. Introduction of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

1.2. Prospects of Livelihood in Rural India.

1.3. Concept of Livelihoods and approach.

1.4. Dimensions of Rural Livelihoods.

1.5. Structural Characteristics of Rural Livelihood.

1.6. Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh.

1.7. Labour Force in India.

1.8. History of Wage Employment Generate Programs in India.

Part- B: Review of Literature:

1. 9. The Concept of Livelihood and its Definition.

1.10. Socio Economic Conditions of the Beneficiaries.

1.11. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanism.

1.12. Overall Rural Employment Generated by the MGNREGS along with Agriculture.

1.13. Impact of MGNREGS on Agriculture and its Consequences.

1.14. Living Conditions of Beneficiaries Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREGS.

1.15. Overall satisfaction of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Since last many years, the Central Government of India has been implemented various programs for the uplift life of the rural community and remove prevailing vulnerability in weaker sections, and reduce the migration, poverty, and to enhance purchasing power of house hold and women participation equal play prohibiting the discrimination against women, And The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is the flagship program implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, as it made as an Act well-known National Rural Employment Guarantee Act- 2005 (NREGA) is main aim of the Government touches directly the lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth and enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least (100) days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Present Chapter is divided into two broad sections as Part – A, and Part – B. in connection to Part– A deals with the overview of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in generating the livelihood and implementation mechanism of the scheme, it impacting the agriculture and to come across the impact of the beneficiaries, that who are regularly attending the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and to found the consequences on agriculture.

Part – B of the Chapter made an attempt to draws an understanding of the subject through available literatures in the form of literature review for well understanding the purpose and need of the study to be conduct and its conclusion may help current study of the research in make different representation.

PART- A

1.1. Introduction of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is an employment guarantee scheme enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005, and came into force on February 2, 2006, and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase-I it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase II 2007-2008.[1] As per the initial target, NREGA was to be expanded countrywide in five years. However, in order to bring the whole nation under its safety net and keeping in view the demand, the Scheme was extended to the remaining 285 rural districts of India from April 1, 2008, in Phase III. NREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. And it was initially called the national rural employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) but it was renamed on 2nd October 2009 namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Programme.

The manual work needs to create sustainable assets that promote the economic and infrastructure development of the village. This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or un-skilled work to people living in rural India, whether or not they are below the poverty line. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women.

Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that, address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The process outcomes include strengthening grass root processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance.

[1] Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development, Government of India New Delhi Annual Report, April 2008- March 2009, The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, (NREGA), p1.

1.1.1. Objective of the MGNREGA:

The basic objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives: generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.[2]

1.1.2. Goals of the MGNREGA

The MGNREGA act has laid down the Long-term objectives of the Act include for social inclusion, eradicating the poverty, generating the livelihood, in preventive of the rural migration rural to urban and protecting the rural existed livelihood and creating rural area base assets, promoting the living standard by improving the purchase power of rural poor, and employing the most women and for who economically disadvantaged people.[3]

1. The act is envisaged for enhancement of rural livelihood security in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every registered household irrespective of the lean season in the agriculture sector.
2. With the generating the work creating productive assets in rural areas such like roads construction and extending the capacity of water in the traditional water bodies, plantation, water conservation, upgrading the irrigation system.
3. And the Act makes a certain social base issue to up lift by fostering social equity to create a strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups in the society by providing employment source and incorporating the inadequate.

[2] Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005.

[3] Government of India (2008), "NREGA Operational Guidelines", 3rd Edition, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi., p2, 15.

4. The act is to ensure the empowering rural women and the poor through the provision of a right-based law by ensuring the most of the wages should be prevalence by women.

The scheme protects the rural poor from vulnerabilities by providing them demand based employment. It brings prosperity in the rural economy via increased consumption demand. It prevents risk associated with agricultural investment and forced migration of rural poor which is associated with the monsoon and lean agricultural season.

1.1.3. Silent feature of MGNREGS:

A. **Right based frame work:** In a house hold all adult members, who were willing to do unskilled manual work have the right to demand employment under the act. The Grama Panchatayat after due verification will issue a job card. After verification, the GP will issue a job card (contain details of the member) to the household with photograph free of cost within 15 days of application.

B. **Time bound guarantee of employment:** Employment will be provided by the Gramma Panchayat (GP) within 15 days of work application, otherwise unemployment allowance will be paid. A Job card (House Hold) may avail to 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year, depending on its need.

C. **Permissible works:** The works entitles in the rural area that is water conservation, drought proofing (including plantation & afforestation), flood protection, land development of vulnerable sections of SCs, STs and minor irrigation which helps the irrigation system for the farmers.

D. **Labour intensive works:** For the programme, a ratio of 60:40 will be maintained between wage and material. Contractors/machinery is not permitted. And payment of wages to be made in every week and in any case not later than a fortnight. And the payments of wages can be paid to the wage earners through their bank/post office accounts.

E. **Decentralization:** The bottom level implement agency is Gram Sabha (local community) will recommend and execute the works in gross root level and it will execute at least 50% of work. PRI (Panchayat Raj Institution) will have a principal role in planning, monitoring, and implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

F. **Work site management and facilities:** Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme all work should be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case it is beyond 5 km there allowances are allowed under the Act. And also there they have to be arranging creche, in case the number of children below the age of 6 years accompanying the women working at any site is 5 or more, provisions shall be made to assign one women worker to look after such children. The person assigned for this shall be paid the statutory minimum wage. Thus creche, drinking water, first-aid and shade are to be provided on the work sites. Timely measurement to be ensured.

G. **Women empowerment**: As women vulnerable condition the act has made compulsory entitled least one-third of the workers should be women for the empowerment of women in rural areas. As per the Minimum Wages Act and other policies imply, not to discriminate on gender basis and it has entitled the equal wages will be provided to both men & women.

H. **Transparency and Accountability:** For preventive measures, the act has made the Proactive disclosure of information. And conducting Social Audit by the Gram Sabha is made compulsory. Regular monitoring at all levels for effective implementation. And where about issues raised for their feasibility they can approach grievance Redressal mechanism.

I. **Funding**: In the MGNREGS 100% wage cost is borne by Central Govt. 25% Material costs are born by the State Govt. And the unemployment allowance is borne by State Govt.

1.1.4. The Implementation Structure of MGNREGS:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has a five-tier structure of implementation the scheme in proper for the effective manner it is starting from Grama Panchayat at the bottom to the central government at the top.

A. **Gram Panchayat (GP):** Grama Panchayat is the nodal agency at the bottom level that has the authority to select, design and implement 50% of the works. Selection of works, monitoring and supervision are done by the Gram Sabha (village council). GP has the responsibility to register households, issue job cards, receive applications for employment, provide employment and monitor the NREGA works.

B. **Block Panchayat:** The rest 50% may be undertaken either by the block Panchayat or the district Panchayat or both. Block Panchayat monitors and coordinates the plans and works at the block level. Computer updating of MGNREGA works, muster roll entries, etc is done at the block level under the guidance of the MGNREGA programme officer.

C. **District Panchayat:** District Panchayat, in addition to implementing non-mandatory works, coordinates MGNREGA activities at the district level. Besides, it has the responsibility to prepare both the district annual plan and the five-year perspective plan. These two plan documents are the bases which guide the implementation of MGNREGA at the village level. These documents are prepared at the district level in consultation with the GP and block Panchayats.

D. **State Government:** The state government which acts as a facilitator in the flow of MGNREGA funds and helping in the preparation of manpower in the state and at the respective district level in the state to operate the system. And it is the state government responsibility to set up the State Employment Guarantee Council. The latter has the role to advice the government from time to time on MGNREGA implementation in the state.

Besides, the council is also entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of the MGNREGA in the state.

E. **Central Government:** It is the Union Government plays the role of the hierarchy at the top level. The Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi is the nodal agency for MGNREGA implementation. It has the responsibility to set up Central Employment Guarantee Council for receiving advice on MGNREGA implementation. It may also undertake independent evaluation and monitoring of the scheme. It has the responsibility to prepare the budget and disburse funds. And ensures the each functionary as designed to deliver the system.

1.1.5. Decentralized (Top to Bottom) planning & MGNREGS:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is aspects as some sort of Gandhi ideology in connection with rural development and self sufficient and the Act is a unique Act which recognizes the legitimate role of Panchayats in addressing their fundamental duty as expressed in the 73rd constitutional Amendment of providing "Economic Development and Social Justice" in their area. The recognition of PRI (Panchayat Raj Institution) as the principal agency of implementation under MGNREGA has opened up enormous opportunities for decentralizing development respecting local solutions to local people by motivating effective local resources for sustain for future generation.

Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the employment should be at least one-third for women, who have registered and requested work under the scheme. And other worksite facilities are to be ensured by the Implementing Agency. Medical aid, drinking water, shade, and creche if there are more than five children below the age of six years will have to be provided. If more than five children below the age of six years are present at the worksite, a person preferably a woman should be engaged under the Scheme to look after them. She will be paid a wage equal to the prevalent wage rate paid to the unskilled worker. The expenditure will be separately recorded and will not be included as part of the work measurement. Location of crèche should be so

planned that it is optimally utilized. The crèche is for not only the for sake of the mothers to concentrate on work it is taking care of the children.[4]

1.1.6. Significance of the MGNREGS with Earlier Wage Programmes in India:

MGNREGA is main aim to achieve the objective as enunciated in the Article: 41 of the Indian Constitution which "Giving Citizens the Right to Work". The Act is significant due to the following reasons and also to make rural self-sufficient and generating livelihood:

After independence the union government of India has initiated a number of wage employment programmes but, did not provide any guarantee of Job, as of this MGNREG Act provided guaranteed for Job. This guarantee for wage employment is now uniformed all over the country like never before in the context of India.

The MGNREGA has a key element of the provision of employment by the state to those people who are unable to find alternative employment for surviving at their locality, which provides a form of social safety net to the rural unemployment people and in addition to the improved financial situation.

It is a development initiative, chipping in with essential public investment for the creation of durable assets, without which the growth process can't be possible in the most backward regions of rural India.

In other wage employment programme the duration of employment is dependent on duration of work by implementing agency while in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act; a job card holder applies for maximum 100 days.

The other key attributes of this Act are labour intensive work, decentralized participatory planning, women's empowerment, work site facilities and above all transparency and accountability through the provision of social audits and right to information and the payment of wages through bank and post office accounts is

[4] Government of India (2008), "NREGA Operational Guidelines", 3rd Edition, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi, p33

another innovative step that is likely to reduce manipulation of muster rolls on the part of the implementing agencies since the actual payments are beyond their reach. The use of information technology in this programme is considered to bring about greater transparency and accountability through intensive monitoring and faster execution at each level of the process at all aspects. Thus MGNREGA is not only a welfare initiative but also a development effort that can take the Indian economy to a new prosperity which indirectly shows the results as in improve of the person income.

1.2. Prospects of Livelihood in Rural India:

India is an ancient history country in the world which follows the traditional cultural practices and customs where it is more occur in rural India which indirectly impacts on employment, livelihood, rural low infrastructure and development. And it is 2nd biggest population country in the world, it has been changing gradually through developing now, it's economy is growing rapidly, even it has been observed that 25.7 percent of rural population fall below poverty line, where about 13.7 percent urban poverty comparatively is less than rural poverty due to various social and economic restrict factor in India, for this many of reasons behind this current situation, the government of India has studied the earlier programmes which were related to employment, generate livelihood for improve the rural condition with various programmes but most of these have been failed due to lack of political will and lack of effective peoples participation but further sake of these, the new one MGNREGA legislation has introduced to bring drastic changes in rural mass remove from unemployment and make them in position to sustain and stable in creating livelihood at their respective nature of native.

Unemployment breeds poverty, poverty is one of the most critical issues in the country. It is conventionally measured by the income and expenditure level that can sustain a bare minimum standard of living. But measuring standard of living is a tricky issue. Income or consumption levels and access to the minimum level of social amenities are the important aspects of living standards. The factors giving

supplementary information of poverty are life expectantly, infant mortality rate, nutrition literacy, access to primary schools, clinic and drinking water etc., Absolute poverty views the poverty line as the expenditure required to purchase subsistence bundle of items by the individuals.

1.2.1 Agriculture in India:

In India, the agriculture and its allied sectors are playing a vital role in continues sustainable growth and development of the Indian economy. And also in production sufficient of food and nutritional requirements of 1.3 billion Indian populations, it contributes significantly to production, employment and demand generation through various backward and forward linkages. Moreover, the role of the agricultural sector in alleviating poverty and in ensuring the sustainable development of the economy is to be well established. But due to its depending on rainfall sometimes occurring hard core situation.[5]

The rural households are completely depending on agriculture and its allied sectors and livestock management for their livelihood management. Both these things help the villagers much to weave their livelihood and for a better future. Caste and Religious systems are rigid in the rural areas. As we know, casteism is one of the major issues faced by India. Caste and occupation based classifications are seen in each and every part of rural India.

At present, the agriculture sector is facing a lot of problems with having insecure while it has made large strides in achieving the agricultural development goals of food security, availability, and accessibility it is still being challenged by a formidable agrarian crisis. This situation has recently led to fresh thinking on the developmental approach in the agriculture sector. The need for focusing on the welfare and prosperity of farmers has gained prominence. Consequently, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was renamed, by the Hon'ble Prime

[5] State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16, Government of India Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare Directorate of Economics & Statistics New Delhi, p1.

Minister of India on Independence Day 2015, as the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation, and Farmers Welfare. In this fresh approach, priority is to be accorded to making the agriculture and allied sector not only ecologically sustainable in its use of natural resources of soil, water, and forests, but also socio-economically sustainable to farmers in terms of prosperity, welfare, and social security. Innovating managerial solutions to maximize farmers' welfare rather than relying solely on modern farming to raise productivity and production is the clarion call of the day to feed the huge population.

The Indian agriculture has very diversity, and its economy has great impact on GDP of India and the following some of the aspects of Indian agriculture and its overview as follows:

a) **The farmer welfare-centered approach**: This is an important concept for the well wish about the farmers is a centered approach to agricultural development can empowering the rural masses with higher income and stable the prices, employment and make balanced development a reality, which may ensure the livelihood. Hence, in policies of poverty alleviation and enhancing sustainable development, agriculture has enormous potential to sustain the development.

b) **Adopting Technology and Policies to Overcome Risks:** Now days in nature it is a very important aspect of pressures emanating from natural resource constraints, increasing fragmentation of holdings, frequent climatic variations, rising input costs, and post-harvest losses pose an enormous challenge to sustain agricultural growth. The agrarian distress in recent years is result of a complex interplay of these factors. In the past, many of these factors are along with lack of sufficient non-farm and off-farm employment has perpetuated low productivity and inefficiency in the agricultural sector. Against this backdrop, policies and programmes formulated by the government have focused on increasing farmers' welfare through improved employment opportunities, better farm practices, improving soil heath, increasing investment, creating rural

infrastructure, ensuring timely delivery of credit and technology, encouraging market reform and reducing risk in agriculture through the introduction of a new insurance scheme.

c) **Fourteenth finance commission Recommendations:** Holding the constant development and occurring gradual changes is a place with the spirit of fiscal federalism, through the implementation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations, the Union Government has also provided more flexibility and autonomy to states in formulating and implementing schemes and programmes best suited to meet their specific needs. The Government also recognizes that the future of agriculture lies in shifting focus beyond farming and towards the development of food systems, i.e., full agriculture value chains.

   The process also entails the creation of a large number of "near-farm" jobs in post-harvest management, food processing, logistics and modern retail, i.e., by procuring directly from farmers' groups. Development of these efficient value chains will not only help move people from farm jobs to near-farm jobs but also enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce, as price volatility will drop, while consumers will gain with better quality products at lower prices for the welfare of all the people.

d) **Performance of Agriculture Sector in GDP:** To assess the performance of the agricultural sector during the last decade, the period since 2004- 05 is divided into two, the first period being between 2004-05 and 2007-08 and the second period being between 2008-09 to 2013-14. The annual average growth rate of the agriculture sector was 5 per cent between 2004-05 and 2007-08 but fell to 3 per cent between 2008-09 and 2013-14. During the same periods, the economy grew at an annual average of 9 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. Volatility in economic activity is normal but it was much higher in the agriculture and allied sector. Between 2005-06 and 2013-14, the coefficient of variation was only 0.27 in the case of overall GDP growth but 0.69 for agricultural GDP. One major factor to

which this high volatility may be attributed is the continued dependence on the vagaries of the monsoon. The preponderance of small and marginal holdings makes this high volatility even more worrisome for policy makers, as small and marginal farmers are highly vulnerable to adverse climatic conditions.

e) **Growth of the Agricultural Sector:** Since the beginning of economic reforms in 1991, growth in agricultural GDP has shown high volatility. It has fluctuated from 4.8 percent per annum in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-96) to a low of 2.4 percent during the Tenth Plan (2002-06) before rising to 4.1 percent in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12).

f) **Regional Variations in Agricultural Growth:** Agriculture growth is one of key component in the GDP of India its share and growth of the agriculture and allied sector at the state level presents a very different picture from that at the national level. While at the national level, the agriculture and allied sectors contributed about 14 per cent to the GDP in 2013- 14 (at constant 2004-05 prices), a number of states showed a much larger share of agriculture in GSDP. About 13 states earn over 20 per cent of their GSDP from agriculture, and only 7 states earn less than 15 per cent of their GSDP.[6]

g) **Role of Agriculture in Livelihood Systems:** For the developing countries like India, where a majority of families, in both the farm and non-farm sectors, derive their livelihoods from agriculture, sustainability of agriculture cannot be discussed or even defined in isolation of the issue of livelihoods. Livelihood is defined as adequate stock and flow of food and cash with an individual or a family to meet its basic needs. Livelihood security then means secured ownership of, or access to, resources and income-earning activities, including reserves and assets to offset risks, ease shocks and meet contingencies. There are four principal ways of

[6] State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16, Government of India Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare Directorate of Economics & Statistics New Delhi, p5)

acquiring livelihoods by the rural households. First is the production-based livelihood.[7]

A large proportion of the small and marginal farmers gain livelihoods through production on small pieces of land. For these households, availability or access to inputs and improved methods of production are quite critical for their livelihoods. Second is the labour-based livelihood. Most of the small landholders and landless rural households derive livelihoods by selling their labour. For their livelihoods, demand for labour, wage rates and prices of food are the critical factors. Third is the exchange- or market based livelihood. Those rural households which produce surplus food and non-food agricultural products or non-farm goods earn their livelihoods by selling these surpluses in the market.

The marketing system for these products and relative prices of what they sell and what they buy, affect their livelihoods. The fourth set of livelihoods is transfer-based entitlements. The households without any income-earning asset or able-bodied person to work depend for their livelihoods on transfers from the government or other social organizations. Government's social security and food assistance programmes are relevant for this group of rural households in fulfilling their livelihood requirements. The rural livelihood systems in the developing countries thus encompass a broad range of factors and depend on several macro subsystems of the economy.[8]

1.3. Concept of Livelihoods and Approach:

The concept of livelihoods has become increasingly more important and central to the issues of poverty reduction, environmental management and human development. Livelihoods may be defined as means by which households obtain

[7] S.S. Acharya (2006), Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 19 July-December 2006, pp 205-217.

[8] S.S. Acharya (2006), Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 19 July-December 2006 pp 205-217.

and maintain access to the resources necessary to ensure their immediate and long term survival[9].

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims, and access) and activities required for a means of living; a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation.[10]

Thus, livelihood approaches incorporate assets, strategies and well being viewed in the socio-economic context as well as in the context of policies, institutions and processes which have a bearing on how these assets are converted into flows consistent with people's livelihood strategies. Inequitable access to livelihood opportunities leads to income disparity and widespread poverty coupled with environmental degradation, social unrest and political instability. This perspective can assist in the formulation of appropriate policies that are cognizant of the 12 various risks and opportunities faced by communities and individuals, and can help to create an enabling environment for sustainable livelihood patterns.

The portfolio of livelihoods of households and communities are highly complex and varied. In much of the developing world, characterized by rapidly growing labour force, people are engaged in a number of activities, sequential and simultaneous, that contribute to their well being and constitute their livelihoods. Amidst high levels of material uncertainty and risk, communities have become more occupationally flexible, spatially mobile and increasingly dependent on several income generating activities. The diversification of livelihood strategies is a rapid process and shows no signs of abating.[11] The significance of the concept of Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) is borne by the desire to empower the capacity of

[9] Scoones, I. (1998), Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A framework for analysis. Institute of Development Studies Working Paper 72, 1998. University of Sussex: Brighton.

[10] Chambers, R., and G.R. Conway. (1992) Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century. Institute of Development Studies.

[11] Gupta, M.S. (2009) Labour and Sustainable Development. Serial Publications. New Delhi. India.

people to earn income that meets their current and future economic and social needs and minimizes their vulnerability to external stresses and shocks.[12] Thus, the sustainable livelihoods perspective is central to the debate around rural development, poverty reduction and environmental management.

1.3.1 Back ground of the Rural Livelihood:

After many decades of planning, investment and effort, the Indian economy has secured its place among the fastest growing economies of the world. However, this growth can be retarded if it does not simultaneously generate stable and adequate livelihoods for everyone. Article 39A of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution, enjoins the State to ensure that every citizen has adequate means of livelihood. UNDP (2000) in its Millennium Development Goals also consider livelihoods as an important factor responsible for eradicating extreme hunger and poverty and thereby attaining a better human development index. Consequent to signing the Millennium Declaration in 2000, India recognized and sought to strengthen the livelihoods as a legitimate policy commitment. The present development mandate is to reach out to poor households, providing livelihoods opportunities as a legitimate right and subsequently sustaining the livelihood outcomes, which is an attempt beyond the conventional dealing with human subsistence and poverty.

1.3.2. The Importance of Rural Livelihood:

Livelihood is more surprising always it is incredible to production system in providing sufficient grains in available resources. Between one-quarter and one-fifth of the world's population derive their livelihood from small-scale agriculture. Most of these people are members of what we call peasant farm households or are dependent upon the activities of peasant farm households.

"Livelihoods" denotes the means of activities, entitlements, and assets by which people make a living. Assets are defined as natural/biological (i.e., common

[12] Ashley, C and Carney, Diana (1999) Sustainable Livelihoods: Lessons from early experience. London, Department for International Development.

property, land, flora, fauna, and water resources) Social (i.e., community, family, social networks); Political (i.e., participation, empowerment sometimes included in the social category); Human (i.e., education, labour, health, nutrition); Physical (i.e., roads, clinics, markets schools, bridges); and Economic (i.e., jobs, saving, credit).

Understanding these livelihoods is therefore important for our understanding of action to address, the tackle issues of rural poverty, the resulting human suffering, and the pressures it then places on urban areas through rural–urban migration, national, regional, and global economies, and the environment.

The sustainability of livelihood becomes a function of low men and women utilize asset portfolios on both a short and long-term basis. Sustainable livelihoods are those that are able to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses such as drought, civil war, policy failure through adaptive and coping strategies.[13]

The 'livelihood' is described as a combination of the capabilities and resource people have (including social, human, financial, natural and material assets) and the activities they undertake in order to make a living and to attain their goals and aspirations and expecting the betterment of future than present status, the livelihood generation, and sustainable development have very near relationship to one to one.

In a universe it is very diverse and critical to achieving for any country to reach livelihood and sustainable development, a livelihood is sustainable when people cope with and recover from shocks and crises (e.g. seasonal, environmental and economic) and can maintain or enhance their capability and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. The sustainable livelihoods approach is a way of thinking about the objectives, scope, and priorities for development work.[14]

[13] Farrington. J., (1999) Sustainable Livelihoods in practice: Early Appreciations of concepts in Rural Area, NRP, No. 42, London, (ODI).

[14] Corney, D., Ed., (1998) Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, what contributions can we make?, London, DFID.

The approach puts people at the centre of development work. An attempt has been made to understand the socio-economic development and resource management from this human perspective.

The development Alternatives (DA) approach encompasses activities intended to help economically disadvantaged members of society to meet their daily subsistence needs in a manner that is dignified, locally appropriate and environmentally sustainable. Sustainable livelihood creation basically translates into the creation of livelihoods that empower individuals to earn enough money to provide for basic amenities such as food, clothing, and shelter. It also enables people to lead a life of dignity in a sustainable manner. Livelihoods are ways of keeping oneself meaningfully occupied by using one's endowments (human and material) to generate adequate resources to meet the requirements of the household in a sustainable manner.

Until the mid-1970s China's economy was dominated by largely stagnant peasant agriculture, but then technical, institutional, and economic policy change allowed rapid growth in peasant agriculture in large areas of China, and these, in turn, led to a transformation of the economy with global economic, social and environmental implications. National and rural poverty rates have fallen dramatically. However, peasant incomes and growth (particularly in more remote areas and in areas with lower agricultural potential) now lag behind incomes and growth in the rest of the Chinese economy.

Conversely, in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, per capita agricultural growth was low and even negative for much of the second half of the 20th century with increases in both the incidence and severity of rural and national poverty, very poor national economic performance, and in many areas increasing pressure on limited natural resources for those of us who are not peasants or poor rural people there are, then, compelling arguments of compassion and self-interest urging us to work with rural people to improve their quality of life and to extend their control over their environments, resources, and destinies. However, if we are to assist them (as policy-makers, researchers or community development workers, for

example), we must understand as far as possible both their environments and their behavior within those environments. This is necessary for communication and partnership. And also needed for analysis of what they are doing and why, for identification of strategies for improvement, and for prediction of their responses to change.

1.3.3. Goals, Objectives, and Strategy for the Livelihoods Security:

The prime goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of the rural people by alleviating poverty through the instrument of self-employment and wage employment programmes, by providing community infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, electricity, road connectivity, health facilities, rural housing and education and promoting decentralization of powers to strengthen the Panchayat Raj Institutions. To achieve the above objectives, the following priorities and thrust areas have been identified during the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

1.3.4. Targets and Relevance to the Rural Livelihoods Security during Tenth Plan:

A. Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012.

B. An important component of agricultural diversification is animal husbandry, including dairying and poultry, which hold immense promise for increasing not only rural livelihoods, but urban as well. Proper development of this sector will require attention not only to technology, processing and marketing arrangements, but also to issues of animal welfare. In particular, disaster management programmes for livestock need to be devised since such asset loss can drive the poor into destitution.

C. There should be a single wage employment programme to be run only in areas of distress. The focus should be on undertaking productive works and their maintenance, such as rural roads, watershed development, and rejuvenation of tanks, afforestation, irrigation and drainage. The payment

of wages should be mainly in the form of food grains with some cash component. This will improve self-targeting.

D. Rural development funds should also be used for enhancing the budgetary allocation of successful rural development schemes that are being run by state governments, or for meeting the state contribution for donor assisted programmes for poverty alleviation

E. Special efforts must be made to encourage development of tiny and village industries suited for rural areas to provide non-farm employment in rural areas.

1.4. Dimensions of Rural Livelihoods:

Rural livelihoods force the strategies and approach for the promotion living standard of rural people, which emphasizes the basics for the survival of rural people. The dimensions of rural livelihoods are detailed briefly below.[15]

1.4.1. People Centered:

People rather than the resources they use are the priority concern in the livelihoods approach since problems associated with development often root in adverse institutional structures impossible to be overcome through simple asset creation. Therefore, sustainable poverty reduction will entail success only if development agents work with people in congruency with their current livelihood strategies, social environment, and capabilities to adapt. At a practical level, this implies a detailed analysis of people's livelihoods and their dynamics over time.

1.4.2. Holistic:

A holistic view is aspired in understanding the stakeholder's livelihoods as a whole, with all its facets. This is not intended to be an exact representation of the way the world is, but rather a manageable model to identify the most pressing not

[15] Mike Stockbridge & Andrew Dorward (2015) Center for Development, Environment Policy, Rural Development, SOAS, University of London, p20.

dependent upon external support, when it is able to maintain the long-term productivity of natural resources and when it does not undermine the livelihood options of others. The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach serves as an instrument for the investigation of poor people's livelihoods, whilst visualizing the main factors of influence. Like all models, the SLF is a simplification and does constraints faced by people regardless of where i.e. which sector, geographical space these occur.

1.4.3. Dynamic:

Just as people's livelihoods and the institutions that shape them are highly dynamic, so is the approach in order to learn from changes and help mitigating negative impacts, whilst supporting positive effects.

1.4.4. Building on Strengths:

A central issue of the approach is the recognition of everyone's inherent potential for his/her removal of constraints and realization of potentials. This will contribute to the stakeholder's robustness and ability to achieve of their own objectives.

1.4.5. Macro-Micro Links:

Development activity tends to focus at either the macro or the micro level, whereas the SLA tries to bridge this gap in stressing the links between the two levels. As people are often affected by decisions at the macro policy level and vice-versa, this relation needs to be considered in order to achieve sustainable development.

1.4.6. Sustainability:

A livelihood can be classified as sustainable when it is resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses when it does not represent the full diversity and richness of livelihoods, which can only be understood by qualitative and participatory analysis at the local level.

1.5. Structural Characteristics of Rural Livelihood:

India rural livelihood characteristics is widely divergent with handicrafts and agriculture with wage labour at farm and nonfarm with animal husbandry, as per 2011 statistics 68 percent of population is living in rural areas even it is fast changing with modernization, increasing the urbanization creating the rural nonfarm labour in India even it is too high in the sector of agriculture farm labour and near about 60 percentage, this all the concerns it is stated as it is back bone of India, the most rural livelihood depends on nature m1eans monsoon because of the most of the population livelihood trading is with agriculture and its relate alien field, in this up downs of the rainfall, mean lean and drought seasonal agriculture and with natural calamities the rural livelihood seems to face the hard situation. And also the absence of rural infrastructure facilities, there is a lack of market access to the rural population, slow growth in organized retail sector and avail limited livelihood this all are root to cause the poverty and vulnerability in few communities.

The majority of poor rural people are what we may call peasants, or their livelihoods have many of the characteristics of peasant's livelihoods. These people engage in part time farming activities with a mode of agricultural production distinct from that of other farms (such as commercial, smallholder family or cooperative farms) with multiple economic activities which are predominantly in small scale (often household) activities and enterprises in the informal economy. These activities also tend to have a heavy dependence on family labor and little use of capital. The distinctive features of poor rural people's activities require analysis of the livelihoods of these people using different techniques from those generally used in analyzing commercial agricultural or non-agricultural enterprises in the formal sector.

We have said that rural, and particularly peasants, livelihoods have certain distinguishing features. In this section we want to try to define these in terms of particular structural characteristics and, although it is difficult, reach a definition of peasants which would satisfy most people and is both operationally useful and

theoretically valid. This involves making generalizations which are widely applicable, although, owing to the heterogeneity of peasant livelihoods, they will not be applicable in all cases. It is important that we recognize, however, that we are looking for a broad definition of peasants that identifies the principal features that we need to understand: we are not trying to compile a very precise definition that allows us to classify particular people or households as peasants or not peasants. Characteristics that distinguish peasant livelihoods from those of other groups include.

1.5.1. Partial Integration into Imperfect and Incomplete Markets:

Partial integration refers to households only acquiring some of their resources through markets, and only disposing of some of their produce in markets: social networks, including the household itself, are important nonmarket institutions for exchange. Where, however, peasants do engage in market exchanges, then the markets for their resources (land, labour, credit) and produce are often imperfect (with few buyers or sellers dominating the market, for example, and very poor market information) and incomplete (with the market failing to operate and thus failing to supply or demand resources or produce at certain times of year or in certain localities or to certain types of people).

1.5.2. Part societies with Part Cultures:

Peasants are part of larger societies but retain their own distinctive cultural identities. In a similar way to their partial integration in the economy, they are partially integrated into society, engaging with larger groups in some ways whilst maintaining their own social norms and customs. This leads to another widely stressed characteristic, that of transition.

1.5.3. Transition:

In the rural area, the peasants have seen as representing some intermediate state between dispersed, self-sufficient families and fully integrated members of society and the economic transition implies change over time: it emphasizes that peasant livelihoods are neither static nor fixed, they are dynamic, adapting to changes in

their environment. It should be noted, though, that the direction and timescale of this change are not defined nor does it mean that peasants are necessarily becoming something else, i.e., 'non peasants'. [16]

1.5.4. Subordination:

Partial integration (both economically and socially) means that peasants are dominated by larger more powerful groups. They are subject to the decisions made by and the behavior of others and have limited ability to influence the nature and impact of these decisions. This places them in positions of risk where they may be exploited by more powerful groups.

1.5.5. Small Scale Agriculture using Family Labor:

Most peasants are engaged in agricultural activities. This does not mean that peasants are purely subsistence farmers: most produce at least some food for their own consumption but peasants also hire out their labor to other farms and engage in other forms of employment, and they also often buy and sell staple and other foods. Thus in Eastern and Southern Africa, net buyers of staple foods commonly make up more than 50% of smallholder farmers (and these tend to be poorer farmers), while the majority of other smallholders are net sellers of food: very few African farmers are strictly autarchic subsistence farmers. Similarly, the use of family labor does not exclude the hiring in and out of labor to assist with own farm production and to supplement income again poorer households tend to hire labor out and less poor households to hire labor.

1.5.6. Multi Activity Livelihoods:

Nonfarm activities frequently play a significant, and sometimes dominant, role in peasant livelihoods. We see from our examination of the characteristics of peasant livelihoods that many of the assumptions of neoclassical economics do not apply to the analysis of peasants' economic systems. This leads us to the conclusion that

[16] Ellis F (1993) Peasant Economics: Farm Household and Agrarian Development, 2nd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 3–15.

in order to understand many rural people's behavior and management of their livelihoods we will need to adapt more conventional analytical techniques developed for commercial enterprises and derived from neoclassical principles to take account of the special features found in peasant livelihoods.

1.5.7. Dual Economic Nature:

Peasant agricultural production is both for sale and for family needs. The peasant household is simultaneously the producer and the consumer.

1.5.8. Heterogeneity:

In seeking to identify features characteristic of peasants there is a danger that peasants themselves are lumped into a single conceptual group. This is most definitely not the case. There is much differentiation within and between peasant communities. It is nevertheless important that we have a broadly applicable understanding of the livelihoods of peasants, because (a) people whose livelihoods share important characteristics with peasant livelihoods make up a very substantial proportion of poor rural people (and indeed of poor urban people) even if their livelihoods do not always match all of the criteria used to define peasant livelihoods and (b) most poor rural people live in societies which are evolving from, and share important features with, peasant societies.

We now have a working characterization of peasants that we shall use with a minor modification. This is “Peasants are households which derive their livelihoods partly from agriculture, utilize mainly family labor in farm production, integrate household production and consumption activities and decisions, and are characterized by partial engagement in input and output markets which are often imperfect or incomplete”[17]

This characterization uses the ‘household’ as the unit of analysis. There are significant difficulties with using the ‘household’ in this way but nevertheless, in

[17] Ellis F (1993) Peasant Economics: Farm Household and Agrarian Development, 2nd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, p13.

practice; much livelihood analysis does start from an analysis of households. There are important practical reasons for this, but understanding differences and the relationships between people within households is another important feature of rural livelihood analysis. There is always seems to be some sort of problems in applying more conventional neo classical concepts and techniques to the analysis of peasant livelihoods.

Some literature emphasizes the importance of own farm agriculture in peasant livelihoods. This is important for millions of people, but it is increasingly recognized that own agricultural production may make up only a small proportion of the income of many poor rural people, with many of the poorest rural people being landless or near landless. Although these may not be considered peasants according to a strict application of the definition used here, many of the other characteristics of peasant livelihoods do apply to them (for example, the importance of household labor, of integrated consumption and production activities and decisions, and partial engagement in imperfect or incomplete markets).

1.6. Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh:

Andhra Pradesh has an excellent conducive climate for growing food and non food crops, Paddy Pulses, Oilseeds and Millets are major food crops while Tobacco, Cotton, Chilies, Vegetables and fruits are other commercial and horticulture crops. And it is well known as Rice bowl of south India.

The state is a leading producer of many of these crops. And it cropping more than 77 per cent is rice; Andhra Pradesh produced 17,796,000 tons (19,616,732 short tons) of rice in 2006. Agriculture has been the chief source of income for the state's economy. Andhra Pradesh is an exporter of many agricultural products.

And half of the State’s population still dependent for their livelihoods either wholly or significantly on some form of farm activity, expansion of farm incomes continues to be the potent weapon for reducing poverty. Rapid and sustainable growth in agriculture has been identified not only as a key driver for economic

development but also for achieving self sufficiency and ensuring food security to the people. Over the decades, Andhra Pradesh has witnessed a gradual transformation in the agriculture sector.

The nature of the transformation itself has undergone change overtime. An analysis of land utilization pattern in the State during 2010-11 reveals that the total Geographical area of the State is 275.04 lakh hectares.

Out of the Geographical area, 41.04 per cent is under Net Area Sown (112.88 lakh hectares), 22.65 per cent under Forest (62.30 lakh hectares), 8.10 per cent under current fallow lands (22.29 lakh hectares), 10.08 per cent under Land put to Non-Agricultural uses (27.71 lakh hectares), 7.37 per cent under Barren and uncultivable land (20.26 lakh hectares) and remaining 10.76 per cent of other fallow land, cultivable waste, permanent Pastures and other grazing lands and Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the Net Area Sown (29.60 lakh hectares).

The area, as well as production of food grains for the year 2011-12, is expected to show a decline in comparison with the previous year, viz., 2010-11. While the area under food grains is expected to be 70.60 lakh hectares as against 80.29 lakh hectares in 2010-11, showing a decline of 12.07 per cent, the total production of food grains for the year 2011-12 is estimated to decline by about 30 lakh tones over the previous year a decrease of 14.81 per cent, from 203.14 lakh tonnes during 2010-11 to 173.05 lakh tonnes in 2011-12. [18]

The area under food grains in Kharif 2011-12 is expected to be 43.06 lakh hectares while it was 45.81 lakh hectares in 2010-11 - a decline of 6 per cent. Similarly, the production estimate of food grains in Kharif 2011-12 is also expected to marginally decline from 98.52 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 to 98.03 lakh tones, a decline of 0.5 per cent. The estimate of the area under rice in Kharif 2011-12 is expected to be 28.69 lakh hectares while it was 29.22 lakh hectares in 2010-11. Similarly, the production estimate of rice in Kharif 2011-12 is also expected to

[18] Government of Andhra Pradesh (2012), 'Andhra Pradesh Socio-Economic Survey (2011-12)', Planning Department, Hyderabad.

be 77.46 lakh tonnes while it was 75.10 lakh tonnes in 2010-11. The estimate of the area under food grains in Rabi 2011-12 is expected to be 27.54 lakh hectares while it was 34.48 lakh hectares in 2010-11.

Similarly, the production estimates under food grains in Rabi 2011-12 is also expected to be 75.02 lakh tonnes while it was 104.62 lakh tonnes in 2010-11. The estimate of the area under rice in Rabi 2011-12 is expected to be 11.37 lakh hectares while it was 18.30 lakh hectares in 2010-11.

Similarly, the production estimates under rice in Rabi 2011-12 is also expected to be 41.73 lakh tonnes while it was 69.10 lakh tonnes in 2010-11. Unfavorable seasonal conditions like drought, floods and heavy rains in the State during the decade have contributed to fluctuations in the area and production of food grains. With the cultivation of High Yielding Varieties, improved seed and cultivation practices, the production of food grains however, in general, maintained an increasing trend.

1.6.1. Landholding Distribution in Andhra Pradesh:

Land holdings is a key economic concern in rural areas, which it reveals their status of rural people holding the resources and agriculture production is almost exclusively carried in private individual holdings in Andhra Pradesh. In the year 2008- 09, marginal holdings, which are less than one hectare of the area, constitute 61.59 per cent of the total holdings and control 22.69 per cent of the gross cultivated area. Small holdings with the size range of 1.0 to 2.00 hectares area constitute 21.91 per cent of the total holdings and control 25.75 per cent of the cultivated area. In the total holdings, less than 2 hectares area constitutes about 83.5 per cent and area operate about 48.44 per cent of the cultivated area. Medium and semi-medium holdings in the size range of 2.0 to 10.0 areas constitute about 16.04 per cent in the total holdings and operate about 45.51 per cent land under cultivation. Large holdings (above 10 hectares) constituting only 0.46 per cent in the total holdings and control 6.06 per cent of the area under cultivation.

1.6.2. Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh:

In Andhra Pradesh, about 40 per cent of the State's gross cropped area is irrigated and its contribution to state agricultural production is about 60 percent. Irrigation has also resulted in alleviation of poverty in upland and backward areas. Andhra Pradesh is endowed with rich water resources and it is appropriately called a river state. Three major rivers, namely, Godavari, Krishna, and Pennar drain 70 per cent of State's land area of the state. The water potential of Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be 7.78 m. ha (i.e. 2746 TMC).

The major rivers are seasonal and more than 90 per cent of the total flows occurring between June and December depending on the rainfall which varies from year to year.

The ultimate irrigation potential from all the sources is estimated to be 9.50 m. ha. This includes 7.30 m. ha is from the surface water and 2.20 m. ha from ground water. The gross area irrigated in the State increased to 71.53 lakh hectares in 2010-11 to 57.65 lakh hectares in 2009-10 showing an increase of 24.08 percent. The net area irrigated in the state increased to 50.34 lakh hectares in 2010-11 as against 42.15 lakh hectares in 2009-10 showing an increase of 19.43 percent.

1.7. Labour Force in India:

In 2012 Labor Force Participation Rate in India is 50.90 percent and it is now increased to 52.50 percent in 2013. Labor Force Participation Rate in India averaged 52.10 percent from 2011 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 52.90 percent in 2011 and a record low of 50.90 percent in 2012. Labor Force Participation Rate in India is reported by the Labour Bureau of Government of India.[19]

Labour market is a place where employee and workers come in direct contact with each other. In the labour market, the worker struggle for the best job satisfaction and employers take part to pick the best. In other words labour market is that place

[19] Labour Bureau of Government of India 2012.

in which workers participate for jobs and employers contest for workers, so without competition there would be no market. In an economy labour market operates with demand and supply of labour. In a market workers supply is supply of labour and labour demand is the firm s demand for labour. It is only changes in the bargaining power which pulls the supply and demand of labour in the market.

Globally Indian economy is considered as one of the fastest growing economy in the world. Further it is apprehended that India's demographic dividend to increase with the growth of population from 1 billion in 2004 to 1.4 billion in 2026. It is estimated that 83 percent of this increase to be in the 15-59 age group. If this dividend is channeled by 2025, than India will not only have 25 percent of the total world's workforce but its per capita income will be $1400, which currently touches at around $1000.[20]

Majority of the world's economy and population are still established in traditional structures and activities. So, in India the labour market basically spread across the agriculture sector and the urban formal (organized) and informal (unorganized) sector.

India's large working population is the part of the unorganized sector that is over 94 percent. The Indian labour market is divided in two segments viz organized or formal sector and other is unorganized sector which is also known as informal sector. Organized sector in India is that sector which are registered as well as pay tax (income tax, sales tax) or which are licensed organization. All self-employed, unlicensed or unregistered economic activity such as rural traders, handicrafts, farmers and owner manned general stores etc. refers to unorganized sector or own account enterprises.

In India the unorganized labor is divided into four sections as per the India's Ministry of labour, in its 2008 report.[21] The Indian unorganized labour force has been divided into following sections nature of employment, occupation service

[20] Ashish Bose in Economic and Political weekly, April 14,2007., p.19

[21] Ministry of Labour Government of India (2009) "Unorganized Labour" https://labour.nic.in

segment and especially wrecked (distressed) section. The unorganized nature of employment category includes attached agricultural labourers, migrant workers, bonded labourers, casual and contract labors.[22] A separate category of occupation group which includes landless agricultural labors, share croppers, small and marginal farmers, fishermen, weavers, leather workers those engaged in animal husbandry, labeling and packing, beedi rolling, building and construction workers, salt washers, artisans, workers in oil mills, workers in brick lines and stone quarries and workers in saw mills. Another separate category dedicated in service workers such as, domestic based workers, vegetable and fruit sellers, barbers, pavement hawker, newspaper sellers, and handcart operators. The last unorganized category labour includes especially distressed that is scavengers, toddy tapper, drivers (animal driven vehicles), loaders and un-loaders.[23]

The condition of the unorganized sector is not so good in India which has low productivity as well as bad living and working condition and also has low wages. More over unorganized sector in India has about 94 percent of workers in it which in turn creates 57 percent of India's national domestic product which is still very less per workers than the organized sector.[24]

Unorganized sector is the one of the biggest sector of the Indian economy. At the same time it supports half of the working population in both the rural as well as urban area. Still, there is a huge difference if a comparison is made between rural unorganized sector and urban unorganized sector. If there is a comparative analysis of rural unorganized sector with urban unorganized sector, there is a big gap in productivity efficiency of both areas. Rural unorganized sector have the lowest income jobs than urban ones.

---

[22] Amin Nurul (2002), "The Informal Sector Asia from the Decent work Perspective" International Labour office, Geneva, p.31

[23] Shankar Nath Stephan (2010), "Street Food Vendors in Delhi: Nomads in the strom of modernity University of Vienna", p.45.

[24] A.C. Kulshreshitha (May 2011), "Measuring in Unorganised Sector in India" Review of Income and wealth (Special Issue: The Informal Economy in Developing Countries: Analysis and Measurement 57 (Supplement SI): S123-S134.

Poverty significantly high in rural areas where the families all working age members have only worked the unorganized sector throughout their lives.[25] Poverty, migration and unstable employment are other prominent features of unorganized sector workers. Out of total workers near about 30 million workers are most in agriculture and migrant workers and stable employment is not available for them, about 52 percent of Indian labour alone employed dairy, agriculture, horticulture and related occupations.

Labour Force Participation Rate and Workforce Participation Rate by Gender from 1983 to 2011-12

Year	LFPR			WFPR		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1983	55.1	30.0	42.9	53.9	29.6	42.0
1993-94	55.6	29.0	42.8	54.5	28.6	42.0
2004-05	55.9	29.4	43.0	54.7	28.7	42.0
2011-12	55.6	22.5	39.5	54.4	21.9	38.6

Source: Computed from various NSSO rounds (India Labour and Employment Report 2014)

Note: LFPR – Labour Force Participation Rate

WFPR – Workforce Participation Rate

One of the main characteristic features of India labour market is that low female participation rate that is visible in its poor labour sex ratio and also low in worker total population ratio. The above table shows that Labour Force participation rate and Workforce participation rate by gender Male/Female) for years 1983 to 2011-12. In the following table it is clearly visible that the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) stands at 39.5 percent which for women is 22.5 percent in the year 2011- 12. It is observed in the table the male Labour Force

[25] Sheila Bhalla (2001), "The restructuring of unorganized sector in India " Planning Commission, Government of India. ,p.84

Participation Rate (LFPR) has been stable at 55.1 to 55.6 percent during three decades from 1983 to 2011-12 but there is declining trend is seen in the female LFPR that from 30.0 percent in 1983 to 22.5 percent in 2011-12. In the table almost same trend is exhibited in workforce participation rate.

And another significant feature of the Indian workforce is the predominance of agriculture that is agriculture still accounts for about half of the total workforce. The open rate of unemployment is still quite low as in the on most other developing countries. On the basis of Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) it is around 2.2 percent.

According to the Current Daily Status (CDS) which is one of the most comprehensive measure of unemployment, it takes into account labour force participation on a daily basis the rate of unemployment goes up to 6 percent only. On the other hand level of poverty is very high. It obviously means that not open unemployment but that a large proportion of the workers are poor and they are engulfed in poverty. It means that is an example of typical labour surplus economy where most people are engaged in low income activities as well as who cannot afford to be unemployed. Further it means that about half of the workers being self employed, they share whatever work is available, leading to widespread poverty and underemployment.

1.8. History of Wage Employment Generate Programs in India:

Employment is a single component which leads to solving many issues in the society that, it lessen poverty, creates a livelihood, and also it makes the path to social equity, remove discrimination. And it is indirectly impacted in decreasing Infant Mortality Rate, Mother Mortality Rate, generates a standard of living conditions improve and access to get an education to check out so many social issues.[26]

The history of Wage Employment Programmes prominently starts with EGS in Maharashtra, which was initiated in 1972. The EGS got legal status after the

[26] NABARD Annual Report – 2002-03.

passing of the EGS Act of 1977. This act provided legally framed, 'Right to Work' approach and assured sustainable livelihoods to the rural masses of Maharashtra.[27]

The EGS Stated the Prime Objectives:

1) To provide gainful & productive employment to unskilled workers in the rural areas.
2) To create durable, productive assets or infrastructural resources that would help the villagers and farmers in their all round development.
3) To mobilize rural masses and seek their participation in development activities.
4) To empower rural masses to sustain in critical conditions like famine or flood.
5) To control rural to urban migration by giving them employment close to their villages.
6) To utilize manual labour power in such a way that it will reduce rural poverty and unemployment on one hand and help the capitalist development.

The Food for Work (FFW) Programme 1970: The food for Work Programme was begun in the 1970s to make food grains available to poor landless households instead of work on public construction projects during the lean agricultural season. It was replaced in 1980 by the first large scale rural wage employment programme, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). This combined the objective of creating gainful employment in rural areas with the creation of community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups, and for strengthening rural community and economic infrastructure.[28]

[27] Acharya S (1990): The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Study on Labour market Intervention, Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion, New Delhi, ILO.

[28] Kannan, K. P (1999): 'Poverty alleviation as advancing basic human capabilities: Kerala's achievements compared'. Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Working Paper No. 294.

Rural Landless Guarantee Scheme (RLGS) 1983: In addition this Rural Landless Guarantee Scheme was started in 1983 with the objective of expanding employment opportunities for the rural landless by guaranteeing employment to at least one member of landless households for up to 100 days a year on projects for building community assets and rural infrastructure. Both programmes were merged in 1989 into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The guarantee aspect of RLEGP was, however, dropped with the merger. The main focus of JRY was to create assets. More emphasis was given for building roads and buildings. In recruiting participants, the preference was given to SCs and STs and freed bonded labour, while 30 percent of the employment opportunities are reserved for women. The Centre contributed 80 percent of the total outlay and made the States contribute remaining 20 percent. District wise allocation of funds was on the basis of backwardness, which takes into account the proportion of rural SC and ST population and inverse agricultural production per agricultural worker, with equal weights.[29]

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) was given the charge of chief implementing authority along with Block Panchayat and Gram Panchayat (Ministry of Rural Development, 2008).

In the process of improvisation of EAS, its demand driven nature was changed and the scheme was finally universalized in 1997-98 to cover all the 5448 rural Panchayat Samities of the country. The allocation of (80 per cent) of funds to the states with its own share of 20 per cent was made more specific. The different blocks (Panchayat Samities) under EAS were categorized as A, B and C type for the purpose of the release of funds. This categorization, to a large extent, reflected the degree of backwardness and the relative needs for generation of wage employment in different blocks. At the same time with the spirit of democratic decentralization, the Block Panchayats has been designed as the 'Implementing Authority' under the programme.

[29] Rao K S (2004): 'Poverty Alleviation- Results of an Impact Assessment Study' in Bhatt M.S: Poverty Alleviation and food security in India Problems and Policies, New Delhi, Aakar Books.

National Rural Employment Program (1980): The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was started in 1980 for providing the employment to rural poor.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (1983): This program was facilitated work to vulnerable people in the society and who are more prevail into that landless rural mass and these were the first initiatives towards central government sponsored schemes for wage employment.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (1989): This program was started by merging certain relevant concern same aim programs of the NREP and RLEGP were merged in April 1989 under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The JRY was meant to generate meaningful employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas through the creation of economic infrastructure and community and social assets.

Employment Assurance Scheme (1993): The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2 October 1993 covering 1,778 drought-prone, desert and tribal and hill area blocks. It was later extended to all the blocks in 1997-98. The EAS was designed to provide employment in the form of manual work in the lean agricultural season.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (1999): The JRY was revamped from 1 April 1999 as the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). It now became a program for the creation of rural economic infrastructure with employment generation as a secondary objective. The Programme is implemented by the village Panchayat and provides for specific benefits to SC/STs, the disabled and the maintenance of community assets created in the past.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (2001): The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25 September 2001 by merging the on-going schemes of EAS and the JGSY with the objective of providing additional wage employment and food security, alongside the creation of durable community assets in rural areas. The Programme is self-targeting in nature with provisions for

special emphasis on women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations. The works taken up under the Programme are labour-intensive and the workers are paid the minimum wages notified by the states. Payment of wages is done partly in cash and partly in kind 5 kg of food grains and the balance in cash. The Centre and the states share the cost of the cash component of the scheme in the ratio of 75:25.

National Food for Work Program (2004): The Food for Work Programme was started in 2000-01 as a component of the EAS in eight notified drought-affected states of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Uttaranchal. The Programme aims at augmenting food security through wage employment. Food grains are supplied to states free of cost. This program is now subsumed under the NREGP.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is main aim to the alleviation of rural poverty and creation of livelihood it is implemented by Central Government of India. This scheme is focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor. The basic idea behind this programme is to organize the poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) groups and make them capable for self-employment. In 1999 after restructuring Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) to focus on promoting self-employment among rural poor.

SGSY is now remodeled to form NRLM thereby plugging the shortfalls of SGSY programme. This scheme was launched in 2011 with a budget of $5.1 billion and is one of the flagship programmes of Ministry of Rural Development. This is one of the world's largest initiatives to improve the livelihood of poor. This programme is supported by World Bank with a credit of $1 Billion. The scheme was succeeded by Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana on 25 September 2015.

It is the scheme is to facilitate in order to build, support and sustain the livelihood of the poor; NRLM will harness their capability and complement them with capacities (information, knowledge, skill, tools, finance, and collectivization) so

that the poor can deal with the external world. NRLM works on three pillars enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor, building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs.[30]

Implementation of NREGS: The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. And implemented in 2006 with aim of providing 100 days manual unskilled employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of ₹120 (US$2.39) per day in 2009 prices. MNREGA was launched on February 2, 2006, from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh and initially covered 200 "poorest" districts of the country. The Act was implemented in phased manner 130 districts were added in 2007–08. With its spread over 625 districts across the country, the flagship program of the United Progressive Alliance Government has made the provision of potentiality to increase the purchasing power of rural poor, reduce distress migration and to create useful assets in rural India for improving agriculture production.[31]

The Scope of the Study:

The study wants to know the socio economic condition of the beneficiaries enrolled under the MGNREGS and for find the solution for specified problem in the MGNREGS for effective implementation and further betterment to take steps to pertaining to implement specified geographical areas in connection with avail resources i.e., water projects of minor and major, irrigated area available of livelihood in agriculture sector, and further it suggest implementation whether should be varied in area to area because when it implementation it may not wide range accept at through our all places of India because as the situational condition may not be same all over, it's may vary from one place to another place, the selecting some areas some kind of intervention programs and some other areas

[30] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Rural_Livelihood_Mission accessed on 05.08.2016

[31] www.nregs.gov.in accessed on 10.05.2014.

some other intervention programs is appropriate to create a better livelihood in the rural areas. And also it wants know the MGNREGS impact on agriculture sector.

Concepts:-

Role: According to Webster dictionary, the division of labor in society takes the form of the interaction among heterogeneous specialized positions, we call roles. A role or social role is a set of connected behaviors, rights, obligations, beliefs, and norms as conceptualized by actors in a social situation. It is an expected or free or continuously changing behavior and may have a given individual social status or social position. It is vital to both functionalist and interaction list understandings of society. Social role posits the following about social behavior:

1) Social roles included appropriate and permitted forms of behavior, guided by social norms, which are commonly known and hence determine the expectations for appropriate behavior in these roles.
2) Roles are occupied by individuals, who are called actors.
3) When individuals approve of a social role (i.e., they consider the role legitimate and constructive), they will incur costs to conform to role norms, and will also incur costs to punish those who violate role norms.
4) Changed conditions can render a social role outdated or illegitimate, in which case social pressures are likely to lead to a role change.

Rural Livelihood: A rural livelihood is a means of making a living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life in rural areas. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals) and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base.[32]

[32] UNDP Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods: A Briefing Note Submitted to the Executive Committee, June 4, 1997.

Development: The meaning of 'development' is an inevitable that some members of the development community will dismiss one or more of these, while others will argue strongly in favor. Even within individually contested conceptualizations, there is space for a considerable diversity of views, and differing schools of thought also tend to overlap. This overall multiplicity of definitional debates includes a general agreement on the view that 'development' encompasses continuous 'change' in a variety of aspects of human society. The dimensions of development are extremely diverse, including economic, social, political, legal and institutional structures, technology in various forms (including the physical or natural sciences, engineering and communications), the environment, religion, the arts, and culture.

NREGA Implementation in Andhra Pradesh: The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is an Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of ₹120 (US$2.39) per day in 2009 prices. MNREGA was launched on February 2, 2006, from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.[33]

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act envisages a collaborative partnership between the Government of India, the State Governments, the Panchayats and the local community. Broadly, the main implementation activities are at the village and Mandal levels, while coordination activities are managed at the Mandal and District levels.

For effective implementation there is Planning, supervision and monitoring take place at all levels (GP, Mandal, District and State). At each level, the staff members are appointed and are accountable to the community. Community participation is seen as central in implementing the Act. At each level, from Gram Sabha through Zilla Parishad, the people's representatives play crucial role in identifying work and allocation of work. At the state level, Department of Rural

[33] www.nregs.gov.in accessed on 10.05.2014.

Development (DRD) is responsible for the management of the entire effort and District Water Management Agencies (DWMAs) are facilitating its implementation in the District.

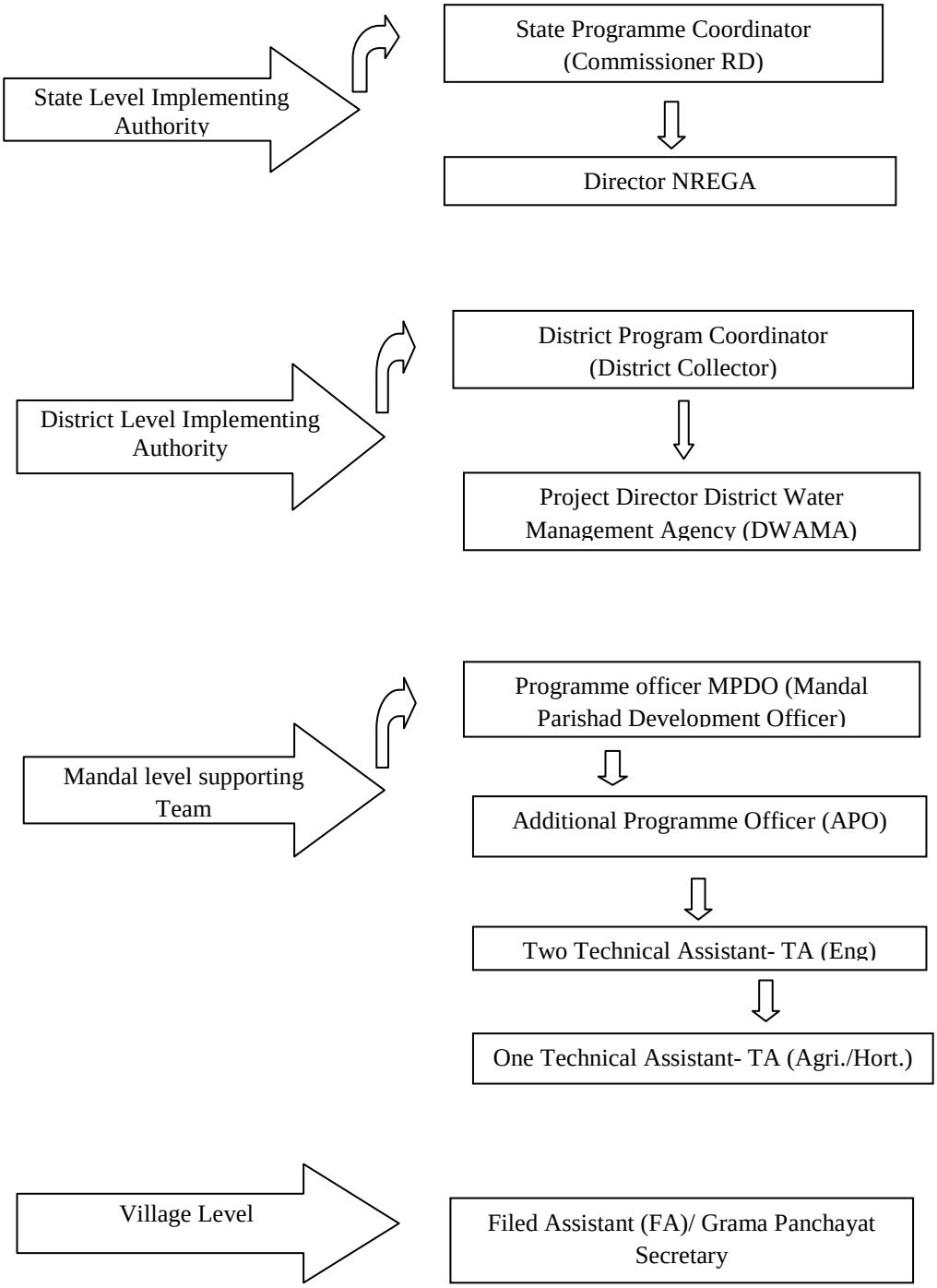
Further, for its implementation/facilitation/management, DRD and DWMAs collaborate with other line departments such as SERP, Horticulture, Tribal Welfare, Forest, Minor Irrigation, Panchayati Raj and RWS [Rural Water Supply].Apart from political will and bureaucratic leadership, two other important factors for the success of the scheme are said to be - Information Technology (IT) and the civil society.

Implementation Mechanism of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh:

A full-fledged implementation mechanism and infrastructure has been put in place, with Commissioner, Rural Development (CRD) heading the scheme/program in the State as State Program Coordinator (SPC) assisted by Director (MGNREGS-AP). At the District level, District Collector is the District Program Coordinator (DPC) assisted by the Project Director (PD), District Water Management Agency (DWMA) in overall management of the Scheme. Apart from the above staff, there are Additional PD – Watershed, Supporting Staff in DWMA Office, Course Directors (DLRC), Course Directors (CLRC), Program Officers Watersheds, Plantation Managers, Plantation Supervisors, Mate Training Coordinators (MTC) who work for the project.

Similarly at the Mandal level, Mandal Parishad Development Officer (MPDO) is the point person at the Mandal level in implementation of the scheme as Program Officer (PO) assisted by Additional Program Officer (APO), three Technical Assistants (TAs) (two from Engineering and one from Agriculture/Horticulture) and one Accountant-cum-Computer Assistant. A Field Assistant (FA) at village level supports GP Secretary as well as Technical Assistants in implementing the scheme at the village level.

Organizational Chart is Depicted in Chart:


State Level Implementing Authority
State Programme Coordinator (Commissioner RD)
Director NREGA
District Level Implementing Authority
District Program Coordinator (District Collector)
Project Director District Water Management Agency (DWAMA)
Mandal level supporting Team
Programme officer MPDO (Mandal Parishad Development Officer)
Additional Programme Officer (APO)
Two Technical Assistant- TA (Eng)
One Technical Assistant- TA (Agri./Hort.)
Village Level
Filed Assistant (FA)/ Grama Panchayat Secretary

PART- B

Review of Literature:

The Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is lead employment generation to vulnerable sections people in the society, and it greatly impacts on their livelihood where about very specific at drought, lean agriculture situation occurred areas, there is no any alternative work to the rural mass except this 100 days employment programme after intervention of this MGNREGS is gradually decreasing the percentage of migration rural to urban and it stays back the people, and also it is improving the purchasing power of common man and the scheme was increased women participation in economic activity and representation at local bodies by making some sort awareness. But irrespective of lean in agriculture sector, it is ever demanded for labour where water irrigated agriculture, fertile land is more, cultivatable land is avail with multi crops feasible, there is not much work out it is impacted another way which mean the farmers are adopting technology and using more chemicals for crop management instead using the labor force.

And the main purpose of the review of literature pertaining to the evaluation of performances of MGNREGP in Rural Development is to give a proper orientation and perspective to the present work. A survey of literature plays a significant role in establishing the backdrop for any research work in social sciences. It is felt that justification of present study can be made by reviewing the available literature on the subject. Therefore, an attempt has been made to review the literature on the subject so as to establish the relevance of the present study.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) says history of the humanity is the history of exploitation of man by man. He divides society in two classes, one is the exploiter and the other is the exploited. Some own the means of production (land), others live by them and this is also the reality of Indian villages. Marx and Engels wrote in the *Communist Manifesto*, "The history of all hitherto existing society is a history of class struggle." The conflict is there because those who own the means of production exploit the workers because of poor their economic conditions.

They give minimum possible wages to the workers and extract maximum possible labor. Since labor class lacks the necessary resources to produce for themselves, they are forced to work for others. Thus, during the feudal era, landless serfs were forced to work for the landowning person in order to gain a livelihood. In the capitalist era, the resources necessary to produce goods - tools, machinery, raw materials and so on - are owned by the capitalist class. In order to exist, members of the waged people are forced to sell their labor power in return for wages. Ownership of the land therefore provides the basis for ruling class dominance and control of labor in the village.

Constitution of India, in the Directive Principles of State Policy, had emphasized that ensuring what is now called "decent work" for all should be a crucial focus of state policy. Thus, Article 41 of the Directive Principles states that "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of underserved want." Similarly, there is attention to the conditions of work and the level of wages in Articles42 and 43, which state that "The State shall make provision for just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

1. 9. The Concept of Livelihood and its Definition:

It is the very prime issue and most discussed tern is livelihood where the huge population countries. Conceptually, ‘Livelihood’ denotes the means, activities, entitlements, and assets by which people make a living. Making a living determines the existence of a person in society. The movable and immoveable things can also be included in this category.

The term ‘sustainable’ suggests lasting or enduring and to exist the same for the upcoming generation. A sustainable livelihood provides lasting security to a person and keeps him free from tension. Assets, are defined as: natural/biological (*i.e.*, land, water, common-property resources, flora, fauna); social (*i.e.*, community, family, social networks); political (*i.e.*, participation, empowerment-sometimes included in the social category); human (*i.e.*, education, labour, health,

nutrition); physical (*i.e.*, roads, clinics, markets, schools, bridges); and economic (*i.e.*, jobs, saving, credit).

The sustainability of livelihoods becomes a function of how men and women utilize asset port folios on both a short and a long-term basis. Sustainable livelihoods are those that are: able to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses such as drought, civil war, policy failure through adaptive and coping strategies. One can describe a 'livelihood' as a combination of the capabilities and resources people have (including social, human, financial, natural and material assets) and the activities they undertake in order to make a living and to attain their goals and aspirations (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

A livelihood is sustainable when people cope with and recover from shocks and crises (Example seasonal, environmental and economic) and can maintain or enhance their capability and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and recovers from stress and shocks maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short run (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

Different definitions of livelihood security have been suggested by several thinkers, worldwide. Several aspects of livelihood have also been studied. A livelihood intervention (livelihood promotion) is a conscious effort by an agency or an organization to promote and support livelihood opportunities, usually for a large number of people. Livelihood intervention is more than income enhancement. It is about increasing the economic power of people and empowering them. It is facilitating asset creation, capacity building and access to opportunities. It is building securities.

The shortage of Livelihood leads the problem of Poverty has been a hurdle which mars the dream of any nation to achieve absolute development. Too many ways

are there to obliterate poverty, but unfortunately, judicious steps are not taken to annihilate this issue. The most important factor which influences the status of a poor is employment. This was viewed in different angles by various experts. Amathya Sen considered employment as one which gives income to the employed, yields output and gives a person the recognition of being engaged in something worthwhile. Realizing the seriousness of this problem many experts under took various solutions.

1.10. Socio Economic Conditions of the Beneficiaries:

Roy, D. S., and Samanta, D (2010): The National Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is poised to bring cheers to the dives of millions of rural poor with the inclusion of new works under its wings and the convergence with other flagship programmes. Efforts are on to bring in more transparency and accountability in it with district ombudsmen being envisaged to ensure that the benefits reach out to the poor and the needy villager.

MGNREGA has improved the socio-economic status of some women and enhanced their decision-making power slightly in some households. Apart from the lesser socio- economic constraints, non-availability of the male workers due to their significant migration to plains could e the basic reason for the larger participation of women under the scheme. However, the overall impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic lives of women is quite positive in many ways, as for whether it is by enhancing economic independence and self-confidence, contributing to food security, helping to reduce distress migration of minimum wages.

Pellissery Sony (2005) examined the applicability of the econometric methods of the theory of real options by studying the same public works programmes through local management perspective. Local elites enjoy “informal ownership” of public works programme and therefore, the rights, especially for the poorest people, are shrouded within the micro politics around the public works programme.

Besides, for ka large number of the poorest people, who are trapped in the vicious circle of debt and seasonal migration, rights and options are foregone, the power of the local elites, who are capable of preventing some workers, cajoling the supervising officials and manufacturing the muster rolls of public works programmes, is discounted heavily in the paper comes from the fieldwork done during the period of October 2003 to may 2004 in Marathwada region of Indian state of Maharashtra.

Pinaki Chakraborty and Lekha Chakraborty (2010) observed that although NREGA is one of the most successful public employment programmes in creating jobs for rural poor, still there are pockets of deprivation in the country, where implementation of NREGA is not as effective when compared with best performing districts. There is a need for micro intervention in these areas from the Ministry of Rural Development to increase NREGA participation and better absorption of funds allocated to this important Ministry.

Santhosh Kumar. H (2014) Presented MGNREGA role, and preliminary findings to alleviate poverty, and participation of women, providing an employment opportunity and poverty alleviation remains one of great challenge to developing countries like India, however, government attempts to overreach the problems of the rural area. There are ample examples envisages the MGNREGA playing a pivotal role in rural employment generations and enhancing the rural livelihood. It is one of major wage employment initiatives which provides at least hundred days of employment in the rural area. The Panchayat Raj Institutions played leading role in planning and implementation of the programme. The women participation ratio programme has been increased good level. MGNREGA help generating wage employment rural area.

1.11. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanism:

Battacharya, 1957: Bhattacharya characterized rural unemployment is a condition under which the worker would be willing to work longer hours or more intensively for a higher income but could have no opportunity of doing so due to the absence of opportunities for working.

Arun Jacob and Richard Varghese (2006) in this study have found as MGNREGS is playing the vital role in rural mass and it has discussed the government's employment guarantee scheme is being implemented in one Kerala district reveals the vital role played by local bodies. While implementation has been largely fair and corruption free in the scheme of MGNREGS, the scheme needs to be more efficiently and effectively used so as to meet the long-term requirements of the state and its people.

Gogana, 2007: The most important reason which results in poverty and unemployment in the rural area is the lack of skill in making the best use of man power. The attack on poverty has been sharpened and strengthened by restricting and revamping income and the levels of living of the poorest of the poor. The war on poverty is our priority; our goal is to remove poverty and create fuller employment.

Firdoos Ahmad Sheikh (2014) Examined the role of PRI's in implementation of NREGA in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts might not only raise the livelihood of the people in the two districts but also the employment opportunity created through NREGA would gradually overcome the problem of drug abuse and check the migration of rural youth to towns Sarpanches of the two studied blocks remarked that we give more preference to poor women who can earn their livelihood near their villages otherwise they have to move to far away areas.

The NREGA is not implemented by the bureaucratic apparatus of state government or through the contractors but directly by the Gram Panchayats. Thus it is fulfilling the mandate of the 73rd constitutional amendment. The NREGA as

noted has transformed the Panchayat into implementing agencies, not the consulting agency.

The findings of the study underline the importance of strengthening the local Panchayati institutions (PRIs) which can act as an effective delivery mechanism because it will ensure people's participation in the scheme.

Achievement of physical targets, improved women participation, payments of wages through Bank/Post office, Grievance Redressal, machinery better financial management etc show that the NREGA governance in the two studied villages has gained considerably with the entrusting of implementation to Panchayati Raj Institution.

Towards improving the efficacy and efficiency of the scheme and to make it more pro-poor, the Sarpanches of the respective Gram Panchayats told that there are certain problems which should be solved by the Govt. like fewer wages to the workers, discontinuity in work due to non availability of funds, no timely payment to laborers etc. employment should to provided during the lean season which also told that with respect to the inflation in the market. Wages should be increased.

It can be concluded that only a more stringent implementation of NREGA and that too in a scientific manner will help the downtrodden to get employment when it needs most and thus come out of the clutches of poverty. The study also concluded that NREGA wages should be revised from time to time because of the rising market wage rates in the area also because of the inflation in the market.

Arpit Shailesh, Dr. Taruna (2015) In India more than 70% percent of the inhabitants are living in the rural sector. Henceforth, a major part of the inhabitants either drift to cities in search of employment or are mostly dependent upon agriculture. Poverty is one area suffering due to the problem of poverty is the rural area. Therefore MGNREGA is a job guarantee scheme which provides 100 days assured wage employment for all the demands for work. Women are givens the assurance for one-third of the share in total employment. Other

backward like SCs, STs, and others permitted to get their own private lands developed henceforth; MGNREGA is a step towards comprehensive progression.

It is witnessed that in the rural sector, the socio-economic condition of the household who are continuous as compared to other households who are continuously functioning under the MGNREGA scheme are considerable as compared to other households. They are the truly needy person. To fasten the rate of development some developmental initiative can be incorporated into the scheme particularly aiming those households who are working on a regular basis under the scheme for long periods even though the social-economic conditions have been improving steadily. If MGNREGA is merged up with the other schemes of public works, there will be an improvement in the skill levels among the workers.

The immediate need is to alleviate the problems being faced by the old persons and this can be resorted by the implementation of some special provisions for the elderly persons with the scheme. A specific segment in banks and post offices, to deal with MGNREGA works should be established to make payments smooth. To generate awareness about the process less hectic, they can also train them on payment procedure of bank or post office.

Throughout the scheme, the offering of the only unskillful physical workforce does not appear to be a fruitful indication in the longer period of time. There should be an implementation of the scheme of the provision for MGNREGA, some training conferences must be arranged to train employees to make the skilled as well as the semiskilled workers. To restrict political intervention in the programme, some mechanism should be developed. The maximum limit of 100 days may be taken into consideration again for the profit of the workers who, on a regular basis, are involved with MGNREGA.

Vinita Arora and V.Upadhyay (2013) Critical perspective study in the participation of women in MGNREGA, it signals a possible reshaping of priorities in India through a democratic determination to provide real livelihood opportunities for the rural poor. The MGNREGA is a wage employment program,

providing minimum wage employment to casual, unskilled labour, women disabled especially during those days in which they are jobless or free from agriculture work. Gender has never been at the centre stage of the program as a policy. But still, due to its provision for women, MGNREGA has emerged as a very powerful tool for women empowerment. This programme of government has taken care of that corner which remained untouched from changes in society from last many years.

Nandita Debnath and Debasis Neogi (2013) In the Autonomous District Council village's durable assets have been found to be executed in lesser quantity. Sustainable plantation, fisheries, rural connectivity, etc. have been marginally done in these places. Certain government audit teams have to be formed to verity and judge the progress of various activities of NREGA. Those audit teams would have a close and keen observation on the different activities. Added to this some more recommendations are as follows:

1) The Panchayat officials block officials and other members of the executive committee. So it has to be well- trained so that the NREGA guidelines can be followed property.
2) The NREGA is basically a poverty eradication and employment generation programme. So it has to be kept in focus that the genuinely poor and deserving people get the benefit of the scheme. The formation of an effective monitoring body is very much necessary for this purpose.

Antonopolous (2006) reported that there is now widespread recognition that in most countries private sector investment has not been able to absorb surplus labour. Employment guarantee policies can promote gender equality and pro poor development. To investigate the economic effects of such public job creation, the paper proposes a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) analytical framework that incorporates the household sector in its productive capacity. Two propositions emerge: forest, those of unpaid work represent a hidden, ready and available set of vacancies waiting to be filled under formal waged conditions of employment. Second, that in assessing the pro-poor and gender dimensions of public job

creation, the evaluation criteria ought to include resultant changes on unpaid work burdens preliminary suggestions as to how these concerns may be incorporated in an empirical SA, useful for design and impact simulation purposes.

1.12. Overall Rural Employment Generated by the MGNREGS along with Agriculture:

Polly Datta (2009) over the past few decades the capacity of the agricultural sector to absorb rural labour has declined due in part to a sharp reduction in public investment in rural infrastructure. In this situation, NREGA was introduced with its right- based framework to offer and employment approaching NREGA purely as a wage employment programme, thus negating its development potential and giving preference to employment over the creation of durable productive assets generation. But these two objectives must be seen as complementary. Studies have shown that there is a quite distinct and positive relationship between rural infrastructure development and the reduction of rural poverty through increases in wage and household income, income per acre of field crop, and non- agricultural employment. According to an estimate made by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for each additional Rs.1 million invested in roads, 165 people would be lifted above the poverty line.

In this context, an inter- sectoral convergence model has been advanced by the Ministry of Rural Development., Successful pursuance of this convergence model is expected to create huge potential for upgrading, renovating and creating sustainable rural infrastructure on a massive scale that has not so far been undertaken in India. NREGA would initiative to create durable assets across a wide range of works. It remains to be seen to what extent this model of convergence between NREGA and other existing schemes of various line departments can deliver expected a boost to rural infrastructure.

Dreze *et al.* (2008) have conducted theoretical base study found they have highlighted a theoretical ground to the Employment Guarantee Scheme as an instrument in generating capability building and resisting the widespread unemployment among the rural poor created by the market. The work argues the

necessity of capability development as the fundamental pre requisite of all growth models. The paper argues the need of situating within the definitional contours of the term work, such aspects that render its statuary guarantee in the form of employment guarantee schemes as measures of capacity building and enabling in securing the fundamental right to food. In a word, Siddharth's study drives home the need of capability building. Tankha (2009) noticed that MGNREGS provided relief to the unemployed casual labour in rural areas. MGNREGS, to a greater extent, has succeeded in enabling the rural households to enhance their living standards. So also it has helped in generating saving and investment among the rural households. At the same time, there are serious apprehensions as to whether the programme led to the creation of durable productive assets. Many projects are of ad hoc nature of less scope for sustainability in the long run. Majority of projects executed were renovation of the existing water bodies.

Mamidipally Rajanna and Gundeti Ramesh (2009) have been studied about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) with Facet of Inclusive Growth, with reference to a Study of Karimanagar District in Andhra Pradesh" by selecting 500 beneficiaries of the programme randomly to assess the impact of the NREGP. Out of 500 NREGP workers, 68.6 per cent were women, and the rest of the workers were men. His research has found that National Rural Guarantee Programme helped a lot in reducing the seasonal and disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector, and also contributed to empower the women folk in the rural areas, which was legislated 1/3 of wages should be women. Further, this also reduced the wage dissimilarity between men and women workers by increasing the minimum wages. The study revealed that 51.6 per cent of the workers were from backward class communities, and 46.6 per cent of workers were from scheduled class (S.C) category and the rest were from scheduled Tribe (S.T) and other communities. It is evident and proved in the study is that backward and needy people are attending the work regularly under the scheme.

Edna A. Reyes (1991) analyzed the nature and role of rural nonfarm employment in development. It also traces the growth of nonfarm activities in the Philippines

and determines the extent of their contribution to the transformation of the rural sector. In particular, it describes the structure of nonfarm activities in the rural sector and how this structure changes overtime. It also assesses the impact of nonfarm employment on the rural economy in terms of changes in the structure of labour utilization, production/output, and household income, further, it determines the increasing commitment of rural workers to nonfarm work and identifies possible bottleneck that may hamper the growth of nonfarm activities.

Siba Sankar Mohanty (2004) said that the NREGS 2004 in its present form undermines the government's commitment towards providing 100 days of employment to all rural, urban poor and lower middleclass households. There is no provision for the time- a bound extension of the so called guarantee to the whole of rural India. The civil society should be very careful towards any attempt by the policymakers to escape from their responsibility towards formulating an effective employment guarantee policy and then towards its successful implementation for make livelihood to the rural mass, where it has helped in the lean season.

1.13. Impact of MGNREGS on Agriculture and its Consequences:

Usha Rani Ahuja, Dushayant Tyagi, Sonia Chauhan and Khyali Ram Chaudhary (2011) The study has concluded that the farmers owing large size of landholdings and number of livestock are not much interested in participating in MGNREGA works as they are busy in their own activities. The farmers who have small and land and livestock resources are more inclined to work in MGNREGA and their participation is also more.

Thus, MGNREGA is providing livelihood security to the resource-poor rural people. The study has also revealed that in an agriculturally-backward area participation in economic activities is more for non beneficiaries as compared to beneficiaries but in the agriculturally developed area, the situation is just reverse. On an average, MGNREGA is providing employment differential 18.1 percent if the total employment differential in the developed and underdeveloped areas. In the agriculturally- back ward area, the share of MGNREGA jobs in total

employment is 24.6 percent, while it is 13.7 percent in the developed area. The logit model used to identify determinants of participation in MGNREGA works has revealed that the estimates of all the variables (except loan) selected for the analysis were significant having a negative sign, inferring thereby that participation in MGNREGA is negatively affected by these variables. The negative sign of the logit coefficients and less that unit value of odd ration of these variables have indicated that the farmers having a large size of holding, more number of livestock, migrating to other places for employment and have taken loans are less inclined to participate in MGNREGA.

Singh Kausshiki (2014) is stated about MGNREGP is one the largest rural development programme implemented in India. The study aimed with at qualifying and generating empirical evidence on the potential of MGNREGA in creating rural employment and rural development. The empirical evidence from the study area representing that, MNREGP is generating multiple benefits in creating employment and also acting as a part in overall development of rural area this leading to improved water availability and soil fertility resulting in increased crop production, a forestation, infrastructure development, socio- economic development, environmental protection etc. this shows that this programme is helping towards the achievement of financial inclusion and inclusive growth in rural area.

But still there are a number of loopholes are there so if the GOI has taken action for proper implementation of the programme then really the country will get the fruitful benefit and helps to overcome from unemployment, reduced migration, reduce poverty etc.

Rao and Reddy (2011) undertaken a study in Betul and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh to assess the impact of MGNREGA on labour markets, particularly with regard to changes in land use, cropping patterns and economics of agriculture. In both districts, research shows that fallow land has been brought under cultivation. There has been a change in cropping pattern from dry land

crops to irrigated crops and from traditional to cash crops. There is also a reported hike in the cost of labour.

In this he has stated the migration continued unabated in the study areas. However, there was no distress migration by the sample farmers.

Harish et al. (2011) in their article on "Impacts and Implications of MGNREGA on Labour Supply and Income Generation for Agriculture in Central Dry Zone of Karnataka." evaluated the impact of MGNREGA on income generation and labour supply in agriculture in one of the districts in the central dry zone of Karnataka. Results have shown that the number of work days in a year with the implementation of MGNREGA programme has significantly increased to 201 days, reflecting a 16 per cent increase. Regression analysis has revealed that gender, education and family size of the workers are the significant factors influencing the worker's employment under the program. The increase in income is to the tune of 9.04 per cent due to additional employment generated from MGNERGA. In the total income, the contribution of agriculture is the highest (63%), followed by nonagricultural income (29%) and MGNREGA income (8%). Implementation of MGNERGA works has led to labour scarcity to the tune of 53 per cent and 30 per cent for agriculture operations like weeding and sowing, respectively. There has been a decline in area for labour intensive crops like Tomato and Ragi (liquid form of food) to the extent of 30 per cent due to MGNREGA implementation.

1.14. Living Conditions of Beneficiaries Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREGS:

A.P. Palanichamy (2011) has conducted a study on Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee program (MGNREGP) in Thuinjapuram block Thiruvannamalai district in Tamilnadu and done a case study with 100 respondents and the chi-square value is less than 0.05, and the researcher concluded that there is Relationship between annual incomes before joining MGNREGP and annul income after joining MGNREGP. Thus it may conclude that the total annual income progressively changes in the family because of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Hence there are significant changes in income before and after implementing MGNREGP.At the same time, he further reports that there is a gap in getting a job in MGNREGP and says that all the respondents (100) got employment only for 15 days.

Madhusudan Mistry (2009), while examining the Dalits in the context of the scheme, pointed out that the focus of MGNREGA 2005 as expressed in its objective is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, and hence to enhance livelihood security in rural areas as mentioned in the objective is provide work, and as reported many times, only a minuscule percentage of people could get complete 100 day's work.

Partha Mukhopadhyay (2010) noticed that after the advent of NREGA, even rural landless laborers are not as dependent on farm production. Rural nonfarm activities are also growing, and this, along with initiatives like MGNREGS, is raising rural wages and income.

Shenbagaraj, P. and Arcokiasamy, S. (2013) stated in this paper it is the general economic condition in the selected research areas is like high incidence of agriculture labors, low rainfall which directly effects in employment generation and in creating difficult to get wage employment which leads to being livelihood, industries backwardness, low level of irrigated area indicate that the programme like MGNREA would create a positive impact on increasing quantum and level of employment in lean agricultural season and where employment is not avail. But the available data show that MGNREGA has created employment only for a limited number of days and the earnings of the households was also very less.

Suman Billa (2005) after reviewing the scheme he has made comparison base by making argued for the integrating NREGP with the Market. He pointed out the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is the most ambitious Rural Development Programme to be launched in the country till date. Increasing the trend of migration to the urban areas from the rural areas is unable to provide

viable employment opportunities. The NREGP is designed to provide success to the most vulnerable sections by providing employment. But it does not provide for them to pick up skills that will equip them for the employment market. In all, it attempts to take the opportunity to rural India, the state of the market, but strive actively to integrate them with it.

Amita Sharma (2010) has found that now Women's new found indentify and economic empowerment, beneficiaries who were done the under the MGNREGS taking the wages directly through their respective accounts for more transparent, increased spending of earnings from MGNREGS on food, consumer goods, education of children and offsetting debts, Work availability in village increased post MGNREGS, Decision-making power for women increased post MGNREGS with additional income, Fixed working hours and incentive, after intervention MGNREGS it works easily available and Breaking caste and community issues at the grass root level by upgrading their economic condition. And it is the overall scenario has made with the intervention of the MGNREGS.

1.15. Overall Satisfaction of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Sengupta (2011) MGNREGA was providing vital employment opportunities to the rural poor and helping to revive the local economy. "MGNREGA is the most successful programme of poverty alleviation" (Sengupta). The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) conducted assessment of 2 initial years of implementation of MGNREGA in 9 states and 12 districts. MGNREGA is not just about drought relief but relief against drought, says CSE. MGNREGA has huge potential for regenerating village economy in India, but only if its focus remains on the creation of productive assets, the study argues.

The Act brings with it huge possibilities of making a difference to the lives of 45 million rural households of our country. Over the two years that it has been in existence, MGNREGA has already created half-a-million assets and provided jobs to around three per cent of India's population. The MGNREGA is a good way to investments, which are both productive and labor-intensive. The aim has to be

long term drought- and flood-proofing, not merely short-term relief. According to him, if MGNREGA is implemented properly; the programme has the potential to liberate India of the nuisance of regular drought and flood.

Prasad K.V. (2012) reported that, India is the only such mass public work programme MGNREGA Act in the world, which gives its rural people such a right to facilitate manual unskilled wage, evens in the scenario of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) that, which effect the gradual changes in all aspects of humane approach from general condition. But with this 100 days programme act serves as an effective safety net for the unemployed especially during famine and drought. It has enabled them with sufficient purchasing power and they are able to at least to supports their basic amenities i.e. food. The Act has confined stop the migration of rural poor people to the cities which place to make to adverse their life. It is not only giving rural livelihood but also involving them in other non agricultural work. This has helped in handling disguised workers.

Employment in other non-agricultural work and in lean seasonal it will improve the rural infrastructure i.e. rural asset building by participate human capital. It will ultimately lead to sustainable development.

Tiwari et al. (2011) recorded that desilting has provided several sustained environmental services, including a rise in the groundwater level, an increase in irrigated area and better soil fertility, thereby increasing food production, and contributing to water and food security in the villages of drought-prone Chitradurga district. In Chitradurga, about 62% of the total cultivable land is dry land. Only about 9% of cropland (63,631 ha) is irrigated. Further, 79% of the irrigated land is dependent on tube wells, 9% each on tanks and canals and 3% on open wells. Among the 20 sample villages, irrigation activity was studied. The study revealed that the construction of percolation tanks and check dams under the NREGA in Chitradurga district enhanced environmental services through recharging shallow aquifers, increasing the water available for agriculture, and locally reducing soil erosion by trapping soil in check dams. The direct and major benefits of these structures will be arresting run-off rates and improving

percolation. The percolation potential of the villages studied improved by 1,000-28,000 cubic meters a year.

Dey and Bedi (2010) studied the functioning of the NREGS between February 2006 and July 2009 in Birubham district, West Bengal. Their study reveals that in order to serve as an effective "employer of last resort", the programme should provide more job days during lean season and wages should be paid in a timely manner. This study shows that, in Birubham, there is universal awareness about the NREGS, job cards have been made available to all those who have applied and NREGS related information is well maintained and relatively.

Das Dinesh (2012) MGREGA has a Positive impact on employment pattern of women. As it, women have benefited both as individual and community. Women are benefited individually because they are able to earn independently, spend some money for their own needs, and contribute to family expenditure etc, the gained benefits of women as community can be understood by increased presence in the Gram Sabha, increasing number of women in speaking out in the meetings, increasing capacity of interaction et. But the poor implementation across the nation (such as lack if care facility, worksite facilities and illegal presence of contactors) accrued the gender sensitiveness of this act mainly in the north-eastern state. Certain initiatives and changes should be taken to remove the barriers. The valuable gains should not be derailed for poor implementation.

Gangareddy. Y and Aswath. G. R. (2016) critical observation study about the performance of MGNREGA in creating livelihood and at durable assets and participation of vulnerable sections. It has provided work to 5 crore rural household or l0 crore workers in India. It addressed 41% of the problem of under employment in rural areas. Since its inception in Karnataka state 67.83 crore, person days of employment has been generated.

MGNREGA has helped in enhancing the livelihood in rural areas by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in each financial year to every household who volunteers to do unskilled manual work it also helped in the creation of durable assets that can provide environmental service and sustainable

livelihood, in stopping the rural migration, promoting the participation of Women which was laid in the act that one third of the wage employment should be women, SC, ST and disabled persons. MGNREGA helps in strengthening of gross root process of democracy.

Kabita Borah, Rimjhim Bordoloi (2014) this study suggested in the view of poverty reduction through providing large scale employment and participation of local bodies, if the MGNRES is undertaken on a scale and implemented well, it can reduce poverty at the bottom level as well as it can empower the poor in the short run. The multiplier analysis has demonstrated the positive impact of MGNREGS on income, education, and economic improvement in the study area. From the above analysis it is concluded that the performance of MGNREA is not full satisfactory. The scheme could not ensure the 100 days job guarantee to the majority of the job card holders.

Even we observed that the scheme fails in respect of providing employments avenues to the unemployed on a large scale. In fact, the tune and essence of the act could not shine in the state of Assam. Though MGNREGA has a positive impact on employment pattern of women but in Assam, their presence is also less in average. The gained benefits of women as a community can be understood by an increased presence in the Gram-Sabha, increasing a number of women in speaking out in the meetings, increasing the capacity of interaction etc. This unique feature little bit found in study areas too. But the poor implementation across the nation (such as lack of the child care facility, worksite facility and illegal presence of the contractors) accrued the gender sensitiveness of this Act mainly in north-eastern state. Certain initiatives and changes should be taken to remove these barriers. The valuable gains should not be derailed for poor implementation.

References:

1) A.C. Kulshreshitha (May 2011), "Measuring in Unorganised Sector in India" Review of Income and wealth (Special Issue: The Informal Economy in Developing Countries: Analysis and Measurement 57 (Supplement SI): S123-S134.

2) A.P.Palanichamy,"A Study on Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee program (MGNREGP) in Thuinjapuram block Thiruvannamalai district in Tamilnadu", International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, Vol. 1, No. 3, 2011, pp. 37-46.

3) Acharya S (1990): The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Study on Labour market Intervention, Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion, New Delhi, ILO.

4) Amin Nurul (2002), "The Informal Sector Asia from the Decent work Perspective" International Labour office, Geneva, p.31

5) Amita Sharam (2010): "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 A Rights based law for inclusive growth", Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, e-mailed on 11 April 2010 to www.google.com.

6) Antonopolous (2006) Hidden vacancies? From unpaid work to gender- aware public job creation: towards a path of equality and pro-poor development paper prepared for the levy institute conference on Macroeconomic policies to reverse the HIV/ AIDS Epidemic, Brasilia, November 20-21, international poverty center, brazil: UNDP poverty center.

7) Arpit Shailesh, Taruna(2015) "A Comparative study on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA-with reference to employment outcomes and expenditure outcomes in last five years" International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Research, Volume 1, December, pp.84-9.

8) Ashish Bose in Economic and Political weekly, April 14,2007., p.19

9) Ashley, C and Carney, Diana. 1999. Sustainable Livelihoods: Lessons from early experience. London: Department for International Development.

10) Battacharya (1957): 'Rural development – the search for a concept', The Economic Weekly, 9 (4-5):117- 119.

11) Chambers R and Conway G (1992): 'Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Conceptsfor the 21st century', IDS Discussion Paper No 296. Institute of Development Studies, Sussex.

12) Chambers, R., and G.R. Conway. 1992. Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century. Institute of Development Studies.

13) Corney, D., Ed., (1998) Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, what contributions can we make?, London, DFID.

14) Das Dinesh (2012) "Examining India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA): Its Impact and Women's Participation" International Journal of Research in Management, Issue 2, Vol. 6, November.

15) Dey, S. and Bedi, A. (2010). 'The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Birbhum. Economic and Political Weekly, XLV (41).

16) Dreze, Jean and R. Kheera (2009): 'The battle for employment guarantee', Frontline, 26 (1): 4-25.

17) Edna A. Reyes (1991) Role of Rural Nonfarm Employment in Philippine Development No WP 1991-04, Working Papers from Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

18) Ellis F (1993) Peasant Economics: Farm Household and Agrarian Development, 2nd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 3–15.

19) Ellis F (1993) Peasant Economics: Farm Household and Agrarian Development, 2nd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, p13.

20) Farrington. J., (1999) Sustainable Livelihoods in practice: Early Appreciations of concepts in Rural Area, NRP, No. 42, London, (ODI).

21) Firdoos Ahmad Sheikh (2014) "Panchayat Raj System and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA): Role and Relationship" IRC'S International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Social & Management Sciences" Volume: 2, Issue:3 July-September.

22) Gangareddy Y and Aswath. G. R.(2016). "Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Karnataka, India" International Research Journal of Social Science, Vol.5 (1), 15-19, January.

23) Gogana Anita (2007): Special employment guarantee and poverty alleviation programme, New Delhi, New Century Publication

24) Government of Andhra Pradesh (2012), 'Andhra Pradesh Socio-Economic Survey (2011-12)', Planning Department, Hyderabad.

25) Government of India (2008), "NREGA Operational Guidelines", 3rd Edition, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi., p2, 15.

26) Government of India (2008), "NREGA Operational Guidelines", 3rd Edition, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi, p33.

27) Gupta, M.S. 2009. Labour and Sustainable Development. Serial Publications. New Delhi. India.

28) Harish, B G and Nagaraj, N and Chandrakanth, M G and Srikantha Murthy, P S and Chengappa, P G and Basavaraj, G (2011). Impacts and Implications of MGNREGA on Labour Supply and Income Generation for Agriculture in Central Dry Zone of Karnataka. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 24. pp. 485-494. ISSN 0974-0279.

29) Kabita Borah, Rimjhim Bordoloi,(2014)"MNREGA and its Impact on Daily Waged Workers: A Case study of Sonitpur District of Assam" ISOR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF) e-ISSN: 2321-5933, p-ISSN: 2321-5925. Volume 4, Issue 4. (Jul-Aug.), pp 40-44.

30) Kannan, K. P (1999): 'Poverty alleviation as advancing basic human capabilities: Kerala's achievements compared'. Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Working Paper No. 294.

31) Kausshiki Singh (2014) "MGNREGA and Rural Development: An Empirical Study of Harak, Block in Barabanki" Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, Volume-IV.

32) Labour Bureau of Government of India 2012.

33) Madhusudan Mistry (2009): "The Dalit, the poor and the MGNREGA", The Hindu, Madurai, 12 September.

34) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005.

35) Mamidipally Rajanna and Gundeti Ramesh (2009) "NREGP – Facet of Inclusive growth a study of Karimanager District in Andhra Pradesh", Kurukshetra, No.4, February.

36) Mike Stockbridge & Andrew Dorward (2015) Center for Development, Environment Policy, Rural Development, SOAS, University of London, p20.

37) Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development, Government of India New Delhi Annual Report, April 2008- March 2009, The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA), p1.

38) NABARD Annual Report – 2002-03.

39) Nandita Debnath and Debasis Neogi (2013) "A Study on the Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Generation and Distribution of Sustainable Assets among Tribal State and Non- Tribal Population in Tribal State of North- East India, International Journal of Advanced Research , Volume 1, Issue 8, 711-721.

40) Partha Mukhopadhyay (2010), "Budget 2010-11 - Just a good balancing act", Yojana, Vol.54, March, pp.5-10.

41) Pellissery Sony (2005) Macro- Politics of Social Protection: Examining the Effectiveness of 'Right for Employment' for Informal Sector in Rural Maharashtra. Paper submitted for British Association of South Asian Studies' Annual Conference at the University of Leeds, March 30-April.

42) Pinaki Chakraborty and Lekha Chakraborty (2010), "Budget 2010-11 - A Tight Rope Walk Towards Fiscal Consolidation", Yojana, Vol.54, March, pp. 14-15.

43) Polly Datta (2009) "Attaining Sustainable Rural Infrastructure through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India" Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance, Issue 4: November.

44) Prasad. K.V.(2012) "Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): An Overview" IJBMS Vol.2, Issue4, Oct- Dec.

45) Prepared for the Conference on "Infrastructure, Finance and Governance: Push for Growth", Organized by Ministry of Rural Development, GOI.

46) Rao K S (2004): 'Poverty Alleviation- Results of an Impact Assessment Study' in Bhatt M.S: Poverty Alleviation and food security in India Problems and Policies, New Delhi, Aakar Books.

47) Roy, D. S. and Samanta, D (2010): 'Good Governance and Employment Generation through NREGA: A case Study of Gram Panchayat in West Bengal.

48) S.S. Acharya 2006 Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 19 July-December 2006 pp 205-217.

49) S.S. Acharya 2006 Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 19 July-December 2006 pp 205-217.

50) Santhosh Kumar(2014) "Role of MNREGA in Rural Employment: S Review" EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review, Vol-2, Issue-1, January.

51) Scoones, I. 1998. Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A framework for analysis. Institute of Development Studies Working Paper 72, 1998. University of Sussex: Brighton.

52) Shankar Nath Stephan (2010), "Street Food Vendors in Delhi: Nomads in the strom of modernity University of Vienna", p.45.

53) Sheila Bhalla (2001), "The restructuring of unorganized sector in India" Planning Commission, Government of India. ,p.84

54) Shenbagaraj, P. and Arcokiasamy, S.(2013) “Impact of MGNREGA on Local Development: A Study of Ottapidaram Blocks in Thoothukudi District, Tamilanadu” International Journal of Development Research, Vol.3, issue, 04, pp.007-011.

55) Siba Sankar Mohanty, “National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill-2004: Issues and Concerns”, www.righttofoodindia.org/mohanty-nregb.pdf.

56) State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16, Government of India Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare Directorate of Economics & Statistics New Delhi, p1.

57) Suman Billa, (2005) “Integrating NREGP with the Market”, Business Line, November 29. Arun Jacob and Richard Varghese,(2006), “NREGA Implementation – I Reasonable Beginning in Palakkad, Kerala”, Economic and Political Weekly, December 2, Vol.XLI, No.48, P-4943.

58) Tiwari, R., h. I. Somashekhar, V. R. Ramakrishna, I. k. Murthy, M. S. kumar, B. k. kumar, h. Parate, M. Varma, S. Malaviya, A. S. Rao, A. Sengupta, R.kattumun, and N. h. Ravindranath, (2011). ‘MGNREGA for Environmental Service Enhancement and Vulnerability Reduction: Rapid Appraisal in Chitradurga District, karnataka’. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14 May 2011.

59) UNDP Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods: A Briefing Note Submitted to the Executive Committee, June 4, 1997.

60) Unorganise Labour” Ministry of Labour Government of India 2009 https://labour.nic.in

61) Usha Rani Ahuja, Dushayant Tyagi, Sonia Chauhan and Khyali Ram Chaudhary(2011) “Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Employment and Migration: A Study in Agriculturally- Backward and Agriculturally – Advanced Districts of Haryana” Agricultural Economics Research Review, Vol.24 (Conference November) pp495-502.

62) Vinita Arora and V.Upadhyay (2013) “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme A Unique Scheme for Indian Rural Women” International Journal of Economic Practices and Theories, Vol.3, No.2. April.

Web References:

1) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Rural_Livelihood_Mission accessed on 05.08.2016

2) www.nregs.gov.in accessed on 10.05.2014.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Introduction

2.2. Title of the Study

2.3. Operational Definitions of the Study

2.4. Origin of the Study

2.5. Profile of the Study Area

2.6. Objectives of the Study

2.7. Hypothesis

2.8. Research Design

2.9. Data Interpretation and Analysis

2.10. Limitation of the Study

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Introduction:

This chapter explain the research methodology used in the present study. It consist the need of study, significance of study, objectives, hypothesis, universe of study, unit of study, sampling method, data collection method, data analysis method and limitations of study. The present section is representing the blue print of research. It is an essential part of research, which ensures results in scientific way.

Since last decade, state Government has been implemented a various program for the uplift life of the rural community. Basically, in that very curious role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in rural development. So, in 2005, India's parliament has passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which is the central government's response to the constitutionally manifested right to work and a means to promote livelihood security in India's rural areas. To this end, the act guarantees 100 days of manual employment at statutory minimum wage rates to any rural household whose adult members willing to do unskilled manual work. The manual work needs to create sustainable assets that promote the economic and infrastructure development of the village. This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or unskilled work to people living in rural India, whether or not they are below the poverty line. Around one third of stipulated work force is women. It was initially called the national rural employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) but it was renamed on 2nd October 2009 namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

2.2. Title of the Study:

"The Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Livelihood Development" With Special Reference to Nizamabad District Andhra Pradesh.

Unemployment breeds poverty, poverty is one of the most critical issues in the country. It is conventionally measured by the income and expenditure level that can sustain a bare minimum standard of living. But measuring standard of living is a tricky issue. Income or consumption levels and access to the minimum level of social amenities are the important aspects of living standards. The factors giving supplementary information of poverty are life expectantly, infant mortality rate, nutrition literacy, access to primary schools, clinic and drinking water etc., Absolute poverty views the poverty line as the expenditure required to purchase subsistence bundle of items by the individuals.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was notified on February 2, 2006, by launching schemes for wage employment in 200 (Phase I) most backward districts of the country. After inclusion of several more districts in the financial year 2007 – 08, MGNREGS became functional in 330 (Phase II) districts of the country. Currently, the scheme is operational in all districts (Phase III) of the country. State governments have launched employment guarantee schemes for providing employment under MGNREGA. Panchayat Raj Institutions have been designated as Principal Authorities for Planning and Implementation of the works for implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme.

2.3. Operational Definitions of the Study:

The study is to be found the solution for specified problem in the MGNREGS for effective implementation and further betterment to take steps to pertaining to geographical areas and its avail resources and its implementation whether should be vary in area to area because when it implementation sometimes it may not wide range accept at through our all places of India because the situational condition as may not be same everything is unique from one to one, it's may vary from one place to another place, the selecting some areas some kind of programs and some other areas some other programs is appropriate to create a better livelihood in the rural areas.

2.3.1. Role:

According to Webster dictionary, the division of labor in society takes the form of the interaction among heterogeneous specialized positions, we call roles. A role or social role is a set of connected behaviors, rights, obligations, beliefs, and norms as conceptualized by actors in a social situation. It is an expected or free or continuously changing behavior and may have a given individual social status or social position. It is vital to both functionalist and interaction list understandings of society. Social role posits the following about social behavior:

1. Social roles included appropriate and permitted forms of behavior, guided by social norms, which are commonly known and hence determine the expectations for appropriate behavior in these roles.

2. Roles are occupied by individuals, who are called actors.

3. When individuals approve of a social role (i.e., they consider the role legitimate and constructive), they will incur costs to conform to role norms, and will also incur costs to punish those who violate role norms.

4. Changed conditions can render a social role outdated or illegitimate, in which case social pressures are likely to lead to a role change.

2.3.2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is an Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of ₹120 (US$2.39) per day in 2009 prices. MNREGA was launched on February 2, 2006, from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh and initially covered 200 "poorest" districts of the country. The Act was implemented in phased manner 130

districts were added in 2007–08. With its spread over 625 districts across the country, the flagship program of the UPA Government has the potential to increase the purchasing power of rural poor, reduce distress migration and to create useful assets in rural India. [1]

2.3.3. Rural Livelihood:

A rural livelihood is a means of making a living, it encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life in rural areas. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals) and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base. (UNDP. Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods: A Briefing Note Submitted to the Executive Committee, June 4, 1997)

2.3.4. Development:

The meaning of 'development' It is inevitable that some members of the development community will dismiss one or more of these, while others will argue strongly in favor. Even within individually contested conceptualizations, there is space for a considerable diversity of views, and differing schools of thought also tend to overlap. This overall multiplicity of definitional debates includes a general agreement on the view that 'development' encompasses continuous 'change' in a variety of aspects of human society. The dimensions of development are extremely diverse, including economic, social, political, legal and institutional structures, technology in various forms (including the physical or natural sciences, engineering and communications), the environment, religion, the arts, and culture.

[1] www.nregs.gov.in accessed date on 10.11.2014

2.4. Origin of the Study:

In the selection of a topic for research, the social scientist must rely upon once own inclinations. The best and most independent minds rebel against pursuing work which does not satisfy their curiosity. Furthermore, where research topics are prescribed rather than selected, the pushing forward of the frontiers of knowledge is handicapped by and limited to the degree of knowledge , the values and imagination who have the power to prescribe (Marie Hahoda et.al.,1951,p.15)[2].

In this context city The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is key component in generating the rural livelihood a specially who are vulnerable and a specially when occur the lean season due to the most of the rural households are depends on agriculture or agriculture allied activities, the consequences of unemployment may lead spurious problems it the rural context that is poverty, malnutrition, stagnated growth.

2.5. Profile of the Study Area:

Location and Physiographic of Nizamabad is located at 18°41′N 78°6′E. Nizamabad is bounded on the north by Adilabad district, on the east by Karimnagar district, on the south by Medak district, and on the west by Nanded district of Maharashtra State and Bidar of Karnataka State. The geographical area of the district is 7,956 square kilometers (3,072 sq mi). The district lies between 180 5' and 190' of the northern latitudes and 770 4' and 780 37' of the eastern longitudes. The Godavari River enters into Nizamabad district at Kandhakurthi.

[2] Marie Hahoda,Morton Deustsch and Stuart W. Cook (1991). Research Methods in Social relations with special reference to Prejudice. The Dryden press.(15).

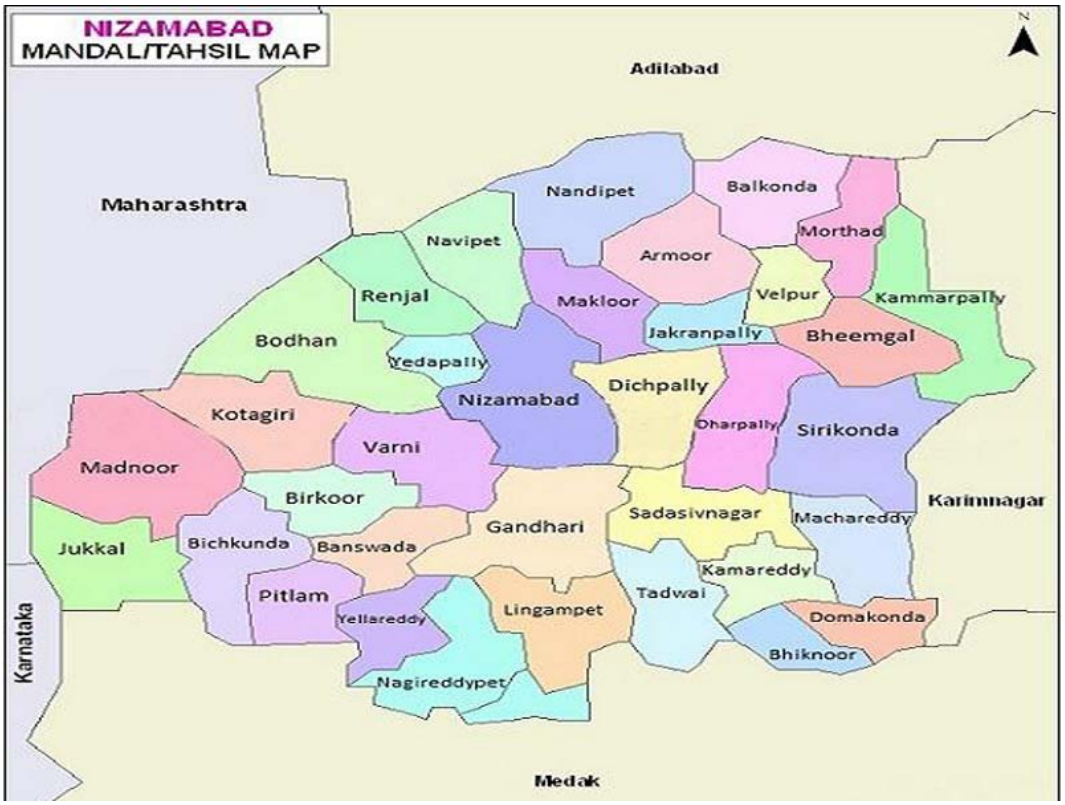
Nizamabad District:

1.	Geographical Area	:	7,956 Sq. Kms.
2.	No. of Revenue Divisions	:	03
3.	No. of Mandals	:	36
4.	Total No. of Villages	:	922
5.	Un-inhabited Villages	:	64
6.	Total No. of Gram Panchayath	:	718
7.	Municipal Corporation	:	(01) Nizamabad
8.	Municipalities	:	1.Bodhan 2.Kamareddy 3. Armoor

Nizamabad Division	**Bodhan Division**	**Kamareddy Division**
1. Nizamabad	1. Bodhan	1. Kamareddy
2. Armoor	2. Banswada	2. Bhiknoor
3. Balkonda	3. Bichkunda	3. Domakonda
4. Bheemgal	4. Birkoor	4. Gandhari
5. Dharpally	5. Jukkal	5. Lingampet
6. Dichpally	6. Kotagir	6. Machareddy
7. Jakranpally	7. Madnoor	7. Nagireddypet
8. Kammarpally	8. Nizamsagar	8. Sadasivnagar
9. Makloor	9. Pitlam	9. Tadwai
10. Morthad	10. Renjal	10.Yellareddy
11. Nandipet	11. Varni	
12. Navipet	12. Yedapally	
13. Sirikonda		
14. Vailpoor		

(Source : http:// nizamabad.nic.incodeprofile.htm accessed on 10.05.2016)

Nizamabad District Map



2.6. Objectives of the Study:

1. To Know the Socio Economical Condition of Beneficiaries.
2. To Study MGNREGS Implementation Mechanism.
3. To Study the Overall Employment Opportunities Generated by the Scheme.
4. To Study the Satisfaction Level of MGNREGS Beneficiaries.
5. To Know the Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agriculture and its Consequences.
6. To Analysis their Living Conditions Before and After their Enrollment under MGNRGES.

2.7. Hypothesis:

The present study is based on the formulated of the following hypothesis. The validity of some of them has been tested with available data using with appropriate analysis.

1. The MGNREG Scheme has significantly increased in the socio economic conditions of beneficiaries through the implementation of MGNREGS.
2. The MGNREGS has significantly improved the employment opportunities in the Scheme and Agriculture sector.
3. It has significantly increased the income level of the beneficiaries/ respondents after and before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme.
4. The MGNREG Scheme Impacted positively the agriculture sector i.e., by creating assets by done canal work, roads, water conservation, backward people land development.

2.8. Research Design:

The present study, the researcher used research design is exploratory on basis of qualitative and quantitative method and it is descriptive in nature. Throughout this study, an attempt has been made to explore The Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Livelihood Development. The present study would found the conclusion on basis of qualitative and quantities method. Researcher has collected concern data from personal interviews with respondents, observation and case studies. Moreover, it is quantitative means that with help of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software package. The data of 400 respondents have been analyzed from the entire study area. Further, the present study is descriptive nature because an attempt has been analyzed each aspect of concern study and also it carries out by the Case studies in the present study to check the formulated hypothesis to draw the conclusion.

2.8.1. Sampling Method:

For this study the Researcher was used random sampling methods (and also multistage sampling was used for this study) it comes under probability sample on the basis of random sampling researcher has been selected 400 beneficiaries from the (Here the four Talukas/Blocks had been selected from the Nizamabad District, and five villages has been selected from each Block, and from each village there 20 respondents will select) in this District segregated information is Devisons-3, Mandals-36, Gramma Panchayatis-719, Villages-922.

In throughout India in rural areas the major economic activities are irregular and seasonal fluctuations due it is creating the Livelihood problem in rural areas and most of the agriculture land and work depends on monsoon. This leads to periodic with drawl of the labor force, with the intervention of the MGNREGS impacting the respondent's socio economic conditions, generating the livelihood and short fall work human force alternatively farmers are adopting the technology at each aspect crop management and it’s consequence on agriculture in further.

2.8.2. Tools of Data Collection:

The study of research data has been collected from both primary and secondary data. In Nizamabad District is purposively selected, and here for the present research work, the researcher has collected Primary Data, follow the structured interview schedule and (FGD’s) Focused Group Discussions with participating keen observation. Secondary Data has been collected from journals, Maxine’s, Ministry Documents and other sources, Books, Published material, Internet source related to the research problem.

2.9. Data Interpretation and Analysis:

Nominal and Categorical types of data can be collected for this study and independent and dependent variables have been analyzed in the present study. For this research study used the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software to analyze the data and interpreted in to the tables for understanding in a glance to the viewer and for the purpose to analyze the situation of the research

study. also, it helps to disseminate the fact collected through field work. The case studies are analyzed by the exploratory method. This method of data analysis used to find out depth in study. However, the present research, case studies and interview scheduled are interpreted and analyzed through given method.

2.10. Limitation of the Study:

In the accomplishment of the present research study, the researcher had faced certain issues in the time of collecting data and interaction with the respondents and officials in connection with the study of the research problem. In this the major concern is establishing a trust to get elicit information from the respondents mean to open up all the information is to strange person is a big concern, regarding this to a researcher is to establish trust and make promise to them as the collected information is use only for study whatever it could be confidential. And another one of the major concern as it is the scheme, as irregularities in the wage pays, issue under the scheme the respondents and others are expect as researcher as concern officer dealt to probe the payments & works, which make the disturbance the subject. Mean while of the interview the respondent interruption the conversation due to attending their daily routine work or involved in other activities. In fact, the field work took lot of time. It was started in May 2015 and it was completed in December 2015.

References:

1. http:// nizamabad.nic.incodeprofile.htm accessed on 10/05/2016
2. Marie Hahoda,Morton Deustsch and Stuart W. Cook (1991). Research Methods in Social relations with special reference to Prejudice. The Dryden press.(15).
3. www.nregs.gov.in accessed date on 10/11/2014.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

3.1. Socio- Economical Conditions of Respondents

3.2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among Respondents

3.3. Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture Wage Labor Work

3.4. Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agriculture and its Consequences

3.5. Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Respondents Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and its Impact

3.6. Overall Satisfaction Levels of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

3.1. Socio- Economical Conditions of Respondents:

This chapter is deals with huge collected primary data from study area, in this concern, it's analysis through interpretation of the data and executes in various aspects to conclude the findings and suggestions. The data has been collected from the field through interview schedules which may represent respondent's socio-economic conditions to the subject to interface completely deals with data and actual their situation and how the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has impacted towards their lives in socio economic background.

Table No. 3.1
Age Wise Distribution of the Respondents

Sr. No	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
1	18 to 25	30	7.5
2	26 to 35	107	26.8
3	36 to 45	110	27.5
4	46 to 55	70	17.5
5	55 to 60	57	14.2
6	65 Above	26	6.5
	Total	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

A Study of data in the table 3.1 indicates about age of the respondents, it which may describe number of respondents are participating of different age groups in the scheme as well as responded to the questioner may active portion in the scheme that 27.5 percentages of the respondents are 36 to 45 age group persons are responded to the posed queries and it also less or equal percentage 26 to 35 age group people are responded. And major observation is 6.5 percentages 18 to 25 age young group persons are responded means which it may reveals that it

scattered the information and provisions of the MGNREGS in the public and useful for the study.

Worldwide 71 million unemployed youth and 156 million young workers living in poverty: youth employment remains a global challenge and a top policy concern (ILO, 2017). The present study agreed also with stated the International Labour Organization report as the young stars are not getting proper employment and who are getting the employment they are in poverty. Therefore the present research stated that, age group 26 to 35 human resources are simply depending on unskilled profession of MGNREGS, if the youth may direct with impotent skills may be useful for growth of Indian economy.

Table No. 3.2

Gender Wise Distribution of the Respondents

Sr. No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Female	112	28
2	Male	288	72
Total		**400**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

Data presented in the table 3.2 analyzed regarding gender wise responded to the interview that it has significant 72 percentages of the male persons had interviewed and 28 percentages of the female persons had interviewed in the present study. Which may be concluded with this data 1/3 of the beneficiaries are women, as it has stated in the act and also it is occurred in the present study. Finally it has concluded with most of the respondents 72 percentages are men as reported in the study.

Table No. 3.3

Religions and Caste Wise Distribution of the Respondents

Sr. No	Caste	Religion			Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
1	Scheduled Caste	73	0	6	79
2	Scheduled tribe	97	0	1	98
3	Other Backward Class	136	33	1	169
4	General	43	11	0	54
Total		**348**	**44**	**8**	**400**

(Source- Primary data)

A keen observation of data in table 3.3 is distributed with the composition of caste and religion wise interviewed as randomly without presumption in selecting the sample, the caste and religion wise interviewed, in this data only 44 Muslim persons were interviewed and rest 348 are Hindus and 8 are belongs to Christian. Further observation is caste based, 169 persons interviewed who are belongs to backward class and rest has respectively 79 scheduled caste persons, 98 scheduled tribe and 54 persons are belong to forward caste. The participation of weaker section is high, particularly belonging to OBC, SC and ST category higher in MGNREGS.

Table No. 3.4

Details of the Marital Status of the Respondents

Sr. No	Marital	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	359	89.8
2	No	41	10.2
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

A study of data in the table 3.4 indicates the marital respondents those are responded for the study. It is analysis that, 89.8 percentage of respondents are fall in to the married category and a very a little portion 10.2 unmarried respondents had interviewed. In the present study, the people who have married they are made to compulsion for bed winner, survive of the family and in this concern the most of the rural people are dependent on the agriculture, the unskilled people are

attaining the MGNREGS work. Finally, most of 89.8 married respondents had responded to the present study.

Table No. 3.5

Distribution of the Respondent s Qualification Wise

Sr. No	Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1	Primary Education	83	20.7
2	Upper Primary Education	48	12.0
3	Secondary Education	38	9.5
4	Intermediate	9	2.3
5	Graduate	5	1.3
6	Post Graduate	3	.8
7	Illiterate	214	53.4
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The above table 3.5 shows that the information about the qualifications of the respondents may able determine in better represent the actual situation on the scheme availability and its impact on their lives, in this analysis it has found that the a significant majority 53.4 percentage of the respondents are fall in to illiterates and coming to literacy status, basic primary education have the 20.7 percentage and upper primary education 12.0 respondents interviewed for this study, 9.5 percentage respondents are have secondary education and rest are very little percentage 0.8 percentage respondents are post graduation completed.

This all may conclude the major portion 53.4 percent of the respondents are fall in to illiterate category and employed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, that who may be completely depend on daily agriculture wage labor are depending on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.6
Main Occupation Wise the Respondents Distribution

Sr. No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Agriculture Labour	20	5.0
2	Agriculture Labour & MGNREGS wage work	163	40.7
3	Beddi Roller	9	2.3
4	Non Farm Labour	16	4.0
5	Agriculture	57	14.2
6	Agriculture & MGNREGS	101	25.2
7	Private Sector	31	7.8
8	Government Sector	3	0.8
Total		**400**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

Data represented in table 3.6 observed the main occupation of the respondents, which may come to know their dependency in earning for survive in this collected respondents data 40.7 percentage are given response that their main occupation is from two segment that are one agriculture labor and another MGNREGS work, which may it conclude that major portion of the rural dwellers who completely depending on agriculture farm labor and also seeking and depending on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. And 25.2 percentage of the respondents stated that their main occupation is Agriculture and MGNREGS is relevant to who are small farmers are depending in this two segment of occupational income, a very little bit private sector and government sector have respondents as main occupation respectively 7.8 and 0.8 percentage. One of the major observations is that women participation in it, that are respondents main occupation is Beddi roller 2.3 percent are also enrolled under the scheme.

Lastly, researcher concludes that the present study majority 40.7 percent of the respondents, who are working in labor in agriculture and also them seeking employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.7

Number of Earners in the Respondent's Family

Sr. No	No. of Earners	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 Earner	15	3.8
2	2 Earners	193	48.2
3	3 Earners	68	17.0
4	4 Earners	83	20.7
5	5 Earners	22	5.5
6	6 Earners	14	3.5
7	7 Earners	5	1.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

This table 3.7 analysis that number of persons are earners in the family, it is too important because to sustain their income condition and survive the family, in this case, if the joint family or large numbers of people in a home as earners their basic needs can be fulfilled, but where about in joint family or number of living together in family is found as less earners number is difficult to family in economic aspect. The present study found that the majority 48.2 percentages of the respondents are found 2 earners in the family and 3 members are earner in the family is 17.0 percentages, in combined/joint/big family 6 and 7 earners also found in the study that respectively 3.5 and 1.3 percentages. Further, it is reveals that, the majority of 2 members earners in family of respondent that is 48.2 percent.

Table No. 3.8

Number of Dependents in the Respondent's Family

Sr. No	No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
1	0 Dependent	3	.8
2	1 Dependent	76	19.0
3	2 Dependents	120	30.0
4	3 Dependents	74	18.4
5	4 Dependents	10	2.5
6	5 Dependents	3	.8
7	6 Dependents	2	.5
8	Children only attending Education	112	28.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

It is evident from Table 3.8 is that number of persons are dependents in the family of respondent, it is considerable to estimate their economic situation and employing the importance under the MGNREGS, because to sustain their income condition and survive the family, in this case, if the family combined or large numbers of people in the home found number of persons are found as dependent is difficult. In this data 2 dependents in the family is found 30.0 percentage and 3 members are dependent in the family is 18.5 percentage, and 28 percentage of the persons are dependents as they studying, and very less 0.8 percent of 0 and 5 dependents in the family of the respondent.

Finally, it concludes that the majority 30 percent are found 2 dependents in the family of respondents.

Table No. 3.9

Children Attending the Education

Sr. No	No. of Children attending Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	0 Child	12	3.0
2	1 Child	70	17.5
3	2 Children	131	32.8
4	3 Children	42	10.5
5	4 Children	5	1.2
6	None (Children who not in age of attain study)	140	35.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

A keen observation of data in table 3.9 indicate attending the education the number of children in the respondent family is indicates the importance of the education to children and as well as future generation for make skilled person. Getting a good education is impacts on their future can make bright of the whole family.

In this data 32.8 percent majority of the respondents are stated their 2 children are attending the education, 17.5 of respondents said that in their family 1 child is attending the education, in big combined families 10.5 percent of the respondents are stated their 3 children are attending the education. And 35.0 percent of the respondents are stated that there is no child in attain of education. And 3.0 percent

of the respondent family children are to age in suppose to attain the education but, they are not attending due their economic situation is worse.

A general state education is a mere contrivance for molding people to be exactly like one another; and as the mould in which it casts them is that which pleases the dominant power in the government, whether this be a monarch, an aristocracy, or a majority of the existing generation; in proportion as it is efficient and successful, it establishes a despotism over the mind, leading by a natural tendency to one over the body. (John Stuart Mill).

Table No. 3.10

Distribution of Type of Ration Cards in the Respondents Caste Wise

Sr. No.	Type of Ration Card / Caste		**BPL**	**APL**	**Anthodia**	**None**	**Percentage**
1	**SC**	Yes	16.5	1	1.75	0	19.25
		No	0	0	0	0.5	0.5
		Total	**16.5**	**1**	**1.75**	**0.5**	**19.75**
2	**ST**	Yes	17.5	2.75	3	0	23.25
		No	0	0	0	1.25	1.25
		Total	**17.5**	**2.75**	**3**	**1.25**	**24.5**
3	**OBC**	Yes	34	5.25	1.5	0	40.75
		No	0	0	0	1.5	1.5
		Total	**34**	**5.25**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**42.25**
4	**General**	Yes	4.25	7.75	0	0	12
		No	0	0	0	1.5	1.5
		Total	**4.25**	**7.75**	**0**	**1.5**	**13.5**
Total		Yes	72.25	16.75	6.25	0	95.25
		No	0	0	0	4.75	4.75
		Total	**72.25**	**16.75**	**6.25**	**4.75**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

It is an accepted fact that it is deep rooted in India and Villages are no exceptions of caste system in this study. It is being found that class system is to a considerable extent, influenced by caste structure. In the present study for the purpose of analysis, the castes are divided into four broad categories. They are Scheduled Caste/Tribe, Most Backward Class, Backward class and Forward Class.

The details are given in Table 3.10 shows the classification of ration card availability caste wise, it which defines the parameter to assess the economical

situation through APL, BPL and Anthodia Ration cards, here in this table shows that 72.25 percent of the respondents have the BPL ration card within that 34 percent of the respondents are belongs to OBC category and secondly 17.5 percent of the respondents are belongs to ST category and 16.5 percent of the Schedule Caste respondents having the BPL Ration Card. And coming to General category 4.25 percent respondents possess the BPL Card.

Pertaining to APL card general category having the 7.75 percent, OBC category having 5.25 percent and following the ST have the 2.25 percent. And majority of ST respondents have 3 percent of Anthodia Card.

Further that, which persons enrolled under the MGNREGS most of the other backwards category respondents having the different type of ration cards i.e., 42.25 percent which declare they are may fall in to below poverty line.

Formulation of Hypothesis:

Chi-square Test: To test the association between the castes wise ration card of MGNREGS beneficiaries/respondents**.**

Chi-square test is conducted using the data for testing the association the following hypothesis formulated:

H_o: There is no association between the caste wise ration cards of MGNREGS beneficiaries.

Ha: There is association between the caste wise ration cards of MGNREGS beneficiaries.

Chi-square Test Statistic for Caste Wise Ration Card

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2 sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	96.613[a]	9	.000

a. 5 cells (31.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.57.

The Chi-square test statistic from above table suggest that test statistic ($0.000 < p < 0.05$) at 5 per cent level is highly significant.

Hence the H_0 is rejected and can be concluded that there is a significant association in terms of caste wise ration card of MGNREGS beneficiaries/respondents. That which has found disadvantage category people possess the ration card is true.

Table No. 3.11

Possess the Social Security Pension any Member in the Respondent's Family

Sr. No.	Social security Pension	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	183	45.8
2	No	217	54.2
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

It is understood from 3.11 data interprets that, the information about social security pensions any member in the respondent's family that, the state government is ensuring the social security pensions to the eligible candidates of different category of persons i.e., old age pension, widower pension, disabled pension, Beedi roller pension in this connection 45.8 percent is getting pension least one member in the respondent's of the families. And it is ensuring the social security is well being of the state and people it is covering 45.8 percent of the families of the respondents.

The social security is like social pension and welfare of all age group of people is nowadays a major concern to the government in the modern society. It which reflects that, all type of securities well being of the population of country may be considers a good rank in the Human Development Index.

Table No. 3.12

Main Source of Livelihood for House Hold of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Livelihood	Frequency	Percentage
1	Government Sector	16	4.0
2	Private Sector	26	6.5
3	Own Cultivation	70	17.5
4	Farm labor	7	1.8
5	Nonfarm labor	20	5.0
6	Farm Labour and Owner of Cultivator	134	33.5
7	Farm Labour & MGNREGS Work	60	15.0
8	Farm Labour & Private Sector	67	16.7
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Data presented in table 3.12 indicate respondents, main source of the livelihood is from various source, in this 33.5 percent of the respondents are stated that farm labor and owner of cultivations is main source of livelihood for survival next pale is occupy with farm labor & private sector and farm labor and MGNREGS work respectively 16.7 and 15 percent.

Table No. 3.13

Possess the Agriculture Land on Respondents and on his/her Family

Sr. No.	Posses the Land	Frequency	Percentage
1	Land less	88	22.0
2	Owner Cultivation	312	78.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table No. 3.13 reveals that ownership of land of the respondent of the family in this collected data 22 percent of the respondents of families are do not have land and it is significant note that 78 percent of the respondent of the family members have the owner cultivation.

The data reflects that who landless respondents, mainly dependents on wage labor at agriculture sector or else Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.14

Information about Posses of Land and its Cultivation

Sr. No.	Land in Acre / Type of land	Up to 1	1.1 to 2	2.1 to 4	4.1 to 7	7.1 to 10	None	Total
1	Agriculture/Cultivatable	22.0	21.0	23.0	8.0	3.0	0	77.0
2	Un cultivation	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
3	Do not have any type of land	0	0	0	0	0	22.0	22.0
Total		**23.0**	**21.0**	**23.0**	**8.0**	**3.0**	**22.0**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table No. 3.14 shows the information about respondent's family having the land and its details that, 77 percent of the land is cultivatable in that, 23 percent of respondents have 2.1 to 4 acre land, 22 percent of the respondents have up to 1 acre land, 21 percent of respondents have 1.1 to 2 acre land, and a very little 3 percent of respondents have 7.1 to 10 acre land. The present analysis found out only 1 percent of the land is uncultivable and 22 percent of the respondents are stated that they do not have any type of the agricultural land.

Finally, it shows that majority of interviewed respondents have agricultural land in that highest 23 percent of the respondents possessed 2.1 to 4 acre land.

Again further this analysis concludes that, the majority of the respondents have small land holdings that which may not be sufficient for fulfillment of their basic needs & generate livelihood in case their main occupation is agriculture, it which may leads to seek alternative one, hence in addition to that they have been selected alter the work of MGNREGS.

Table No. 3.15

Respondents Possess any Cattle, Animal Husbandry/ Live Stock

Sr. No.	Cattle/Animals	Frequency	Percentage
1	Buffaloes	106	26.5
2	Cow	28	7.0
3	Sheep & Goat	7	2
4	Buffaloes and Sheep and Goat	15	3.5
5	None of the animals	244	61.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Livestock:

Livestock is an inseparable component from rural/ agrarian system in India. Moreover, livestock and rural/agricultural systems are inter linked and inter dependent. Hence, details regarding live stock also collected from the respondents, which consist of cows, buffalos, goats, and sheep.

A study of data table 3.15 analyses that one of the major economic activities in the rural dwellers is doing the parallel /allied activity is animal husbandry, sheep & goat raring, separately or along with agriculture. In this study, it has observed majority 61 percent of the respondents stated that they do not have cattle sheep & goat raring because might not be able to purchase those or may not able to manage it, and for survival, they choose the only agriculture also continue the MGNREGS labor work. The study found that who are having the cattle majority of the respondents are stated that 26.5 percent are have the buffaloes, 7 percent of the respondents have cow.

In this overall observation that the respondents are mostly engaged with agriculture work and its labor wage work in the farm and under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and 61 percent of the respondents cannot involve in maintaining none of the agriculture allied activities.

Table No. 3.16

Information about Type of House and the Ownership of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Type of House / Ownership	PUCCA	Semi Pucca	Kuccha	None	Total
1	Own	36	37	23.75	0	96.75
2	Rent	0	1.75	1	0.5	3.25
Total		**36**	**38.75**	**24.75**	**0.5**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.16 shows the information about having ownership of house and it's type, in this study 96.75 percent respondents are stated that they have own houses in that 37 percent of the respondents have Semi Pucca houses, 36 percent have Pucca houses and 23.75 percent have Kuccha house.

Finally, concludes that the most of the respondents have own houses and 1/3 of the houses are Pucca houses.

Table No. 3.17

House Electrification Status

Sr. No.	Electrified	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	393	98.3
2	Not	7	1.7
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Table 3.17 shows the Electricity facility to the respondents house, which it is a very basic necessity and it may calculate their socio economic condition, even the state government is charging little amount to get this facility with Rs. 50 for a month to a poor people and some where it is totally get connection with free of cost that, poor who fall up to 50 units for the month without installation charges.

In this concern, the major portion of the respondents 98.3 percentages are having electricity connection to home purpose, and a very little 1.7 percentage of respondents does not have electricity connection in to their home.

Further data concludes that 98.3 percent of the respondents have the electricity facility to the home which it, may mean the most of rural households are electrified.

Table No. 3.18

Information about have the following Items in Respondent's House

Sr. No.	Amenities	Frequency	Percentage
1	Only Radio	17	4.3
2	Only Television	159	39.7
3	Only Water air cooler	43	10.7
4	TV and 2 Wheeler and Water air Cooler	98	24.5
5	TV, Refrigerator, AC and 4 Wheeler	24	6.0
6	TV & Air Cooler	3	.8
7	TV, Bike, water air cooler & Refrigerator	16	4.0
8	TV & Bike	30	7.5
9	None (Does not have above any Item)	10	2.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Table 3.18 information can assess the economical condition through having the basic amenities in the house, in this point of view majority 39.7 of the respondents have only Television, 24.5 percent of respondents have the Television, Two wheeler & air cooler, 10.7 percent of the respondents have the water air cooler facility and very least 6 percent of respondents have the TV, Refrigerator, and Air condition. And 7.5 percent of the respondents have the TV & Bike. Consequently, a very little 2.5 percent of the respondents do not have any listed Item, which may it declare they are very poor.

This observation concludes that economical condition through the having the basic amenities. Most of the respondents having basic amenities in poor level therefore they are could be considerable as they are not sound in economically and even not up to the mark of Above Poverty Line.

3.2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among Respondents:

Any program can get successive when it is easily penetrative into the mass with wide publicity and have well awareness about the program benefits/provisions under the scheme, then only it outcomes fruitful results with the active participation of mass, when implementers maintain transparency at every aspect. In this research study it want to be examine the implementation mechanism is more important to assess the views and concerns of the sample respondents, from the beginning of the process involvement from issuing job card to getting employment and its wages, wage payments, work availability and their satisfaction levels of the respondents executes the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural livelihood development.

Table No. 3.19

Information about the way Respondents Came to Knew about MGNREGS

Sr. No.	Channel/By whom	Frequency	Percentage
1	Field/Technical Assistant	217	54.2
2	Village Panchayat	39	9.8
3	VRO/Village Secretary	3	.8
4	Through News Paper	25	6.3
5	Neighbors/ Relatives	2	.5
6	Mandal Officials	14	3.5
7	Wall paintings	10	2.5
8	Field & Technical Asst. and VRO	24	6.0
9	Field & VRO & Secretary	66	16.4
Total		**400**	**100**.0

(Source- Primary data)

A study of data table 3.19 indicates as it very basic information came to know the respondents about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, major portion of the respondents has given multiple answers as they had came to knew about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program through the Field/Technical Assistants which it is surprisingly 54.2

percent, and the 16.4 percentage of respondent are placed second place by the VROs along with field assistant and technical assistant and 9.8 percent of the respondents has stated that they have been came to knew about this MGNREGS through village Panchayat. However surprisingly the majority of the respondents are came to knew about the scheme by field assistant, technical assistant and village panchayat.

Table: 3.20

Possess the Number of Job cards Distribution in Respondents House Hold

Sr. No.	Number of Job Cards	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 Job Card	332	83.0
2	2 Job Cards	55	13.7
3	3 Job Cards	13	3.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

A table 3.20 is representing that possess the number of Job cards in the house hold which defines that the number of family members are enrolled under the scheme, surprisingly 83 percent of the respondents possessed 1 Job card in house hold, rest 13.8 percent of respondents were stated that they have 2 Job cards in house hold and in Joint families, 3.3 percent of the respondents stated they have 3 Job cards in a house hold and it is very less as compare comparatively above.

Table: 3.21

Distribution of Respondents House Hold that Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme How Many Years Back

Sr. No.	No. of Years	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 Year Back	3	.8
2	1.1 to 3 Years Back	26	6.5
3	3.1 to 5 Years Back	56	14.0
4	More Than 5 Years Back	315	78.7
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.21 is clearly defining as this scheme has been popular from Implementation, which it intervene into rural mass that 78.7 percentages of the respondents have been enrolled from the last more than 5 years back. And a very

little bit less than 1 percent of the respondents enrolled since last one year back and rest 1.1 to 3 years back is 6.5 of the respondents, 3.1 to 5 years back is 14 percent.

Finally, it is reveals that majority of the respondents have been enrolled long 5 years back in the scheme.

Table No. 3.22

Job Card Issuing Authority as per Respondents were Responded

Sr. No.	Authority	Frequency	Percentage
1	Field Assistant/ Technical Assistant	287	71.8
2	Village Secretary	19	4.8
3	Sarpanch	3	.8
4	VRO	21	5.2
5	Mandal Officials BDO/MPDO	34	8.4
6	TA and Sarpanch	36	9.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.22 shows that, the information about job card issuing authority, for this 71.8 percent respondents stated the Filed assistant/ Technical assistant shall issue the job card and provide the work, in this 9 percent of the respondents has expressed that Sarpanch field level technician issue the job card and 8.4 percent of the respondents has stated Mandal officials and block level officers could issue the card.

Table No. 3.23

Respondents Approached where/whom for MGNREG Scheme Work

Sr. No	Source Approached for work	Field/ Tech. Assistant	Sarpanch	Ward Member	Gramma Panchayat	Field & Tech. Asst. Sarpanch, Panchayat	None/ Not approach	Total
1	Yes	65	2.25	1	4.5	4.75	0	77.5
2	No	1	0	0	0	0	21.5	22.5
Total		**66**	**2.25**	**1**	**4.5**	**4.75**	**21.5**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.23 analyzed information about the respondents, who are approaching for MGNREGS work at different officials and non officials authority i.e., Village level, Mandal level. In this 77.5 percent of respondents are approacing for work out of 100 percent.

It is found that 65 percent of the respondents approached village level concern, immediate authority of implementation of the program i.e., Field and Technical assistant.

Table No. 3.24

Number of Times Respondents are Demanded for the Work

Sr. No.	No. Times	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 to 3 Times	257	64.2
2	4 to 8 Times	46	11.4
3	9 to 12 Times	15	3.8
4	None (Never demanded for work)	82	20.6
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.24 collected the information of number of time respondents approached village level immediate authority and political representatives for demand work available under the scheme. In this connection, the data reveals 20.6 percent of the respondents never approached for MGNREGS work in specific manner when huge work is undergone that time they attend the work i.e., works at natural bodies, forestation, canal work, bush cutting.

It has found that 64.2 percent of the respondents approached for work 1 to 3 times to immediate concern personnel. And fewer 3.8 respondents approached for work 9 to 12 times, 11.4 of the respondents demanded 4 to 8 times for work. It seems to be they are too depending on the MGNREGS due to their economically backwardness.

Finally, it has found that majority 64.3 percent of the respondents demanding for work 1 to 3 times, which it may come to conclusion that respondents really need

the work. And 20.6 percent of the respondents are particularly never approached for MGNREGS work.

Table No. 3.25

Information about Given any Written Application for Employment Work

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Given written application	311	77.8
2	Never given written application	89	22.2
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.25 shows that 77.8 percent of the respondents demanded the MGNREGS work with written application. And 22.2 percent of the respondents were never approached MGNREGS work which may it means they might be somewhat economically forwarded people.

In this further as per the discussion at the time of interview with respondents, the researcher has posed about whether issuing the receipt or not for that all are said they don't have idea for ask the receipt while given demand application for work, which it may concludes, after this many years of the program implementation most of the respondents not aware about issuing receipt for demanded work under the MGNREGS, and it which may point of opinion the immediate authority, who suppose to issue they are not giving the receipt for lodged application for demark work. Even one of the major provisions of the scheme which is stated in the act that, unemployment allowances when crossed 15 days after wage seeker given application for work demand, ultimately they should be get unemployment allowances.

Table No. 3.26
Work Provided after Number of Days Given Written/Oral Intimation

Sr. No.	Number of days	Frequency	Percentage
1	Less than 15 days	254	63.5
2	16 to 30 days	38	9.5
3	31 to 60 days	19	4.7
4	None (Never demanded for work)	89	22.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.26 executed information about number of days taken to provide the work after given written application or demanded orally for work. In this 63.5 percent of the respondents has got the work in 15 days and 9.5 percent of the respondents are got the work after 16 to 30 days for demanded work and 4.7 percent of the respondent got the work after 31 to 60 days given application. Which may to be provide the work in specified time by the field assistant, otherwise there wise there are the provisions in the act to provide unemployment allowances where about fails in facilitate the work under the MGNREGS.

As collected the information there no one respondent aware about unemployment provisions, may be due to 53.5 respondents are illiterate, and also rest who are also have a little primary education, even most of the respondents are stated “Yes” for posed query regarding aware about the provisions of the act for beneficiaries but in verification is too different to have an important specific provisions, in this regard it could be expect that the authority was failed, who suppose to be create awareness about this act by stressing the main provisions, due verification in the field while collecting data has found as they are not made strong efforts or respondents may be else they are not thorough with available provisions and act.

Table No. 3.27

Information about Distance of MGNREGS Work from their Dwelling

Sr. No.	Distance	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 Km Below	112	28.0
2	1.1 to 3 Km	233	58.2
3	3.1 to 5 Km	55	13.8
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.27 shows that information about 28 percentage of respondents are going below 1 kilometer distance for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Emplyment Guarantee Scheeme work, 13.8 percentage of the respondents are going 3.1 to 5 kilometer distance.

Majority of the respondents are attending the work by going 1.1 to 3 kilometer distance.

Table No. 3.28

Respondents Getting Provision of Travel Allowances under the Scheme

Sr. No.	Providing travel charges	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes Getting TA	234	58.4
2	Not Getting TA	69	17.3
3	No Idea about travel provision	97	24.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The above table 3.28 analysis information about getting travel charges, when the work provided behind the five kilometers under MGNREGS work, as per the Act, where about it has crossed they should get travel allowances accordingly. In this analysis majority 58.4 percent of the respondents are aware about the travel allowance amount is getting as in addition with the amount of wage as stated, and less 17.3 are stated that they are not getting travel allowances, 24.3 of the respondents are not at all have idea about this provision.

Table No. 3.29

Facilities Avail at MGNREG Scheme Work Site

Sr. No.	Facilities avail at work site	Frequency	Percentage
1	Shed/ Tent	43	10.8
2	Drinking Water	183	45.7
3	Shed and Drinking Water	25	6.3
4	First Aid and Shed and Drinking Water	149	37.2
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.29 shows data about avail facilities at work site, in this 37.2 percentage of respondents are stated that first aid, shed and drinking water facilities are avail and 45.7 percent of respondents are stated about only drinking water is providing and very less 6.3 percent of the respondents are stated that shed and drinking facilities are providing at work site.

However it concludes regarding avail facilities at work site 37.2 percent respondents are stated there is first aid, shed and drinking water is providing.

Table No. 3.30

Information Aware about Conducting Social Audit in Village

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	257	64.2
2	No	143	35.8
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table No. 3.30 executing the information about aware conducting the social audit in their village for which the works has completed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for this majority 64.2 percent of the respondents are said that they as are aware about it and rest 35.8 percent of the respondents said they do not aware about social audit in their village for Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work.

Hence it is accordingly concludes majority 64.2 percent of the respondents are aware about social audit.

3.3. Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture Wage Labor Work.

Employment is one of key the component in a economic activity for families or an individual, in particular, rural areas employment opportunities are not much as in urban areas, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is facilitating the 100 days unskilled work to rural mass, who willing to do work in this concern in rural areas in season there is avail agriculture wage labour work. And the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is extending the labour wage work, which ensures livelihood for rural people.

Table No.3.31

Respondent and his/her Family Employed Number of Days in Financial Year under the Scheme

Sr. No.	No. of days employed	Frequency	Percentage
1	21 to 40 Days	22	5.5
2	41 to 60 Days	80	20.0
3	61 to 80 Days	164	41.0
4	81 to 100 Days	103	25.7
5	101 to 120 Days	3	.8
6	More than 120 Days	28	7.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.31 analysis about respondent and his/her family have got number of days employment for a fiscal year. In relevant to this majority 41 of the respondents are stated they have got employment under the MGNREGS 61 to 80 days for fiscal year. Nearly 25.7 of the respondents are stated they got the employment 81 to 100 days. And where about the families has 1 more job card families 0.8 percent, 7 percent of respondents has got more than 100 and 120 days work under the scheme.

Finally, it is concluding that a very little 5.5 percent of the respondents are getting work 21 to 40 days rest of the getting work well in the scheme and fewer of the

respondents who are completely depending on it they desiring from the government for increase the number of days in fiscal year under the MGNREGS.

Formulating of hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significance in number of days getting wage under the Scheme between population mean and sample mean.

H_a= There is significance in number of days getting wage under the Scheme between population mean and sample mean.

“Single sample t- test was conducted to determine statistically significant difference existed between wage rate from a sample used in the study and general Population”.

A beneficiary who getting the no of days work under the MGNREGS statistically significant higher sample mean (M= 4.17, SD= 1.145) than general population mean wage days t (399) = -1673.845, p= (0.000).

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
No. of days employed under MGNREGA	400	4.17	1.145	.057

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 100					
	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
No. of days employed under MGNREGS	-1673.8	399	0.000	-95.828	-95.94	-95.71

Hence it is concluded there is significant difference of number of wage days under the Scheme to beneficiaries. Hence it is rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis.

Table No. 3.32

Getting Wage Amount per Day under the MGNREG Scheme

Sr. No.	Wage (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
1	60 Below	36	9.0
2	70 to 100	141	35.2
3	101 to 130	96	24.0
4	131 to 150	127	31.8
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.32 shows information about the wage rate is getting per day for this, the data is stating 35.2 percent of the respondents getting the wage rupees 70 to 100 per day, 31.8 percent of the respondent are getting wage per day 131 to 150 rupees, and a very low 9 percent of respondents are getting very little amount 60 rupees below.

In this connection to analysis older (aged persons) respondents are felt happy with this work because this work is not hard as work in the farm agriculture wage labor and even getting low amount to them compare to local avail agriculture labor wages. A especially here is interesting the older people who cannot effort much hard for physical work.

As geographical areas in the district, some of the Talukas (Blocks) takes the place with full of agriculture work being available of minor and major water irrigation projects certainly found there is more wage laborers, while due the scheme scarcity and shortage especially in the season, even the amount wage rate is higher than Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Due to the agriculture work more physical force work and complete monitoring by the farmer, they are not showing much interest as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.33

Information of What Type of Work has done in Your (Respondent's) Village

Sr. No.	Works done under the MGNREGS	Frequency	Percentage
1	Canal manual work	56	14.0
2	Bush cutting	16	4.0
3	Forestation/ Plantation	47	11.8
4	Water conservation/Digging holes	101	25.2
5	Land Development	25	6.2
6	Rural Connectivity	3	.8
7	Minor Irrigation	14	3.5
8	Minor Irrigation & Plantation & Land development	138	34.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.33 shows the information about created assets creation under the scheme is hidden rural livelihood development so called undertaken the works under the MGNREGS which may give major reflection further in the rural agriculture system in creation of assets through which of plantation for improvement of eco system and waste land development of disadvantage people, canal works for irrigation these all leads instant stable for economic by purchase ability to the poor.

In the available data, respondents are expressed 34.5 percent of the works done under MGNREGS for improvement of Minor Irrigation (Traditional water bodies), Plantation in waste land, forest land, road boundaries, waste land development.

Lastly, 25.2 percent observed that there is work under gone for water conservation and digging holes for water instant store works have done under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.34

Analysis about Work Deciding Authority as Stated the Respondents

Sr. No.	Work deciding authority	Frequency	Percentage
1	Gramma Sabha Meeting	247	61.7
2	Field/ Technical Assistant	79	19.8
3	Sarpanch	50	12.5
4	Block level Officers	24	6.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The available data table number 3.34 express that majority of the respondents are stated that they aware about who decide the work at village level under the scheme in this 61.7 percent of the respondents answered as Panchayat office decide the work where to do, how to do could be decide by hold general meeting in village with invitees of village elders, Sarpanch etc., for this 19.8 percent of the respondent are stated that Field or Technical assistant would decide the work.

In this, the majority 61.7 percent of the respondents are expressed that work plan can be decide by the Panchyat office conducting the Grama Meeting, and identify the works concern to take the majority of the opinion in to decision which means the beneficiaries, daily wage labors can be a decision makers with this paradigm of the scheme .

Table No. 3.35

How far the Regularity the Work under this Programme

Sr. No.	Work	Frequency	Percentage
1	Regular	261	65.2
2	Irregular	139	34.8
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.35 stating that the availability of the work as prescribed in the Act and it is one of the important issues in terms of supply and demand irrespective of seasons. In this data, it has been obsered 65.2 percent of the respondents are getting regular works under the scheme and 34.8 percent of the respondents answered that not getting regular work under the scheme.

But the majority 65.2 percent of the respondents has confirmed that they are getting regular work under the scheme which may addition with agriculture wage labor work.

Table No. 3.36

The Reason for Irregularities in Providing the Work

Sr. No.	Reason for not provide work	Frequency	Percentage
1	Being complete 100 days	26	6.5
2	Not have work site location	74	18.5
3	Work site not Approved	33	8.2
4	Due to technical Problem	6	1.5
5	Provided Regular Work	261	65.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.36 data noted that, the reason behind not getting regular work under the scheme for this it has been observed that most of the respondents are addressed as not getting the regular work with various reasons, even who are committed not able to providing the regular work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

In this 18.5 percent of the respondents countered not providing the regular work under with reason not have work site location for to do work as of observation it may takes the place where village does not have forest area, the area is totally cover with crop (Kharif) in monsoon season is difficult to find the work site and whoever with this reason demands the work they are older age, seeks interest only MGNREGS due may not be able to do hard work in the agriculture field being their age or anything else.

And 6.5 percent of the respondents are stated the reason behind irregularity of work reason with 100 days completed for a particular fiscal year.

Table No. 3.37

Information of Wages How Far Regular as Scheme Stated

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Regular	184	46.0
2	Irregular	216	54.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.37 stating the wages how for regular as prescribed time to time as in the act, and it is one of the important issue in terms of financial to the government and also to impetus the beneficiaries to enroll and continue under the scheme, because service renders have smooth concern about agencies that who timely payments for their work done.

In this data, 46 percent of the respondents stated they are getting regular wages under the scheme.

And majority 54 percent of the respondents are not getting wages regularly under the scheme which may it impact some sort of bad opinion to beneficiaries on this scheme.

Table No. 3.38

The Reasons for Irregular Wage Payments

Sr. No.	Reason for irregular payments	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lack of funds	63	15.7
2	Lack of Billing Personnel	100	25.0
3	Due to Technical Problem	34	8.5
4	Do not Know	19	4.8
5	Regular wages	184	46.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.38 shows the information about payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, it is deliberating that majority 54 percent of the respondents stated wages are irregular. In this 25 percent respondent said irregularities due to lack of billing personnel, 15.7 percent

of the respondent are stated that wage payments are irregularities due to lack of funds.

Table No. 3.39

If, Irregular Wages after Number of Days You are Getting

Sr. No.	Irregularity days	Frequency	Percentage
1	16 to 25 Days	82	20
2	26 to 35 Days	54	14
3	36 to 50 Days	50	12.5
4	More than 50 Days	30	7.5
5	Regular wages	184	46.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.39 shows that irregularities of the wage payment taking number of days delay in this majority 20 percent of the respondents are said as 16 to 25 days delay, 14 percent of the respondents said that 26 to 35 days delay and 12.5 percent respondent are stated 36 to 50 days delay for the payment of wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The irregularity wages leads the beneficiaries losing the interest to attend the work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and also it affects their livelihood and makes stagnant local economy.

In this regard the government should take appropriate mechanism to disburse the wage payments so that people can sustain the interest and helps them to survive.

3.4. Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agriculture and its Consequences:

This session deals with the objectives is to found impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on operational of agriculture work and its consequences in various aspects to view corner of respondents.

Table No. 3.40

The Overall Employment Generated (Agriculture wage labor+ MGNREGS)

Sr. No.	Number of days	Frequency	Percentage
1	20 to 40 Days	8	2.0
2	41 to 60 Days	21	5.3
3	61 to 80 Days	30	7.5
4	81 to 100 Days	34	8.5
5	101 to 120 Days	45	11.3
6	141 to 160 Days	179	44.7
7	160 to 180 Days	14	3.5
8	181 to 200 Days	67	16.7
9	More than 200 Days	2	.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.40 indicating about that majority 44.7 percent of the respondents are getting the employment by engaging in agriculture sector and MGNREGS is 141 to 160 days for fiscal year, 16.7 percent and 11.3 percent of the respondents are stated respectively 181 to 200 days and 101 to 120 days getting the employment for fiscal year.

It declares that it is good indicator increasing 141 to 160 days for fiscal year, 16.7 percent and 11.3 percent of the respondents are stated respectively 181 to 200 days and 101 to 120 days getting the employment for fiscal year.

Table No. 3.41

Wage Amount Difference between MGNREGS and Avail Local Agriculture

Sr. No.	Intensity with MGNREGS	Frequency	Percentage
1	MGNREGS wage Higher than Agri.	41	10.2
2	MGNREGS wage Lower than Agri.	251	62.8
3	Same/No Difference	108	27.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.41 analysis is using for the purpose to finding the difference of available wages between the agriculture labor wage and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

In this 10.2 percent, respondents are stated that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wages higher than Agriculture wages. 27 percent of the respondents are stated as that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wages and Agriculture wages are same and there is no difference.

And majority 62.8 percent of the respondents are stated that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wage rates are lower than Agriculture wages.

Table No. 3.42

How Many Rupees Low Wage of MGNREGS than Agriculture

Sr. No.	MGNREGS low wage rupees than Agriculture labor wage	Frequency	Percentage
1	5 to 10 Rupees	20	8.0
2	11 to 20 Rupees	129	51.4
3	21 to 35 Rupees	54	21.5
4	36 to 60 Rupees	48	19.1
Total		**251**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.42 is concern to find about the respondents stated information of MGNREGS low wage rupees than Agriculture wage rates in the study area. That total 251 respondents are stated the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wage rates are lower than Agriculture ware rates. In this, the

majority 51.4 of the respondents are stated that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wage rate Rs. 11 to 20 is lower than Agriculture labor wages rates.

It is clear indicating that, majority 62.8 percent of (251 respondents out of 400) of the respondents are stated that Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wage rate is lower than Agriculture wage rate.

In this article, Indian Express has reported that the budget allocation is very high for the current years of Rs 48,000 crore for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). And also in this, it has stated it is not implementing practically in releasing the budget it is only on paper. This allocation was actually the lowest ever wage revision of 2.7%, or a per day wage hike of Re 1 for states like Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and Rs 2 or Rs 3 in others included Tamil Nadu and Odisha, which were affected by droughts.

As per the minimum daily wages are and the MGNREGA wage in 2011 in Bihar was Rs 120, today the minimum daily wage has increased to Rs 232 per day but the MGREGA wage is Rs. 168. Jharkhand, with Rs. 168, has the lowest daily MGNREGA wage, while the minimum agricultural wage is Rs. 224.

The Indian Express *t*oday reported that a committee that is to revise the MGNREGA wages has found that the minimum agricultural wages in 15 states is higher than the MGNREGA wages. These states include Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Punjab, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

The letter also said that MGNREGA wages were adjusted for inflation only once a year, while wages in other sectors were revised twice a year.

According to the available research data also it is significant that out of 400 respondents 251 respondents are stated as the wages under the scheme is lower than Agriculture wages.

Table No. 3.43

Details Number of Family Members is Getting Job when Demanded (at a time)

Sr. No.	Number of Persons are getting work	Frequency	Percentage
1	Only one member	49	12.3
2	Two members	49	12.3
3	All Members	279	69.7
4	Depends on Field/ Technical Assistant	20	5.0
5	Depends on Sarpanch Wishes	3	.7
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table No. 3.43 analyzed about the number of persons are getting work when demand is received, for this 69.7 percent of the respondents are stated that when they demand for work the personnel are able to provide the work as per demanded to whole enrolled members of the family in the work, 12.3 percent of the respondents are stated that only one person is getting work when they demand.

Table No. 3.44

Information about Mismatched the MGNREGS Work and Agriculture Work

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Mismatched	246	61.5
2	Not Mismatched	154	38.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.44 is details about mismatching Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work with Agriculture work for this majority 61.5 percent of the respondents are noticed as there is mismatching work, due reason is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme providing the work during the same, it is leading the mismatching the work and as the farmers notably offering the more wages rates due shorting labor in the agriculture filed.

Table No. 3.45

Details about for which Work has Given Priority During Mismatched Work under the MGNREGS and Agriculture Wage Labour Work

Sr. No.	Priority given	Frequency	Percentage
1	For MGNREGS	121	30.2
2	For Agriculture Work	125	31.3
3	Not matched	154	38.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.45 is examining information majority 31.5 percent of the respondents has given priority for Agriculture work and 30.2 percent of the respondents are given priority for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work.

It concludes almost of the equal portion of the respondents are giving to the importance to both works which are prevailing in rural areas Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Agriculture work.

Table No. 3.46

Details for Giving Priority MGNREGS, then what was Alternate of the Farmer

Sr. No.	Alternative	Frequency	Percentage
1	Offering More Wage	7	1.8
2	Implementing the Machinery	93	23.2
3	Using sprays for pest, weed remove in field crop	53	13.3
4	Minimized Farming	5	1.3
5	Nothing	242	60.4
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.46 shows that giving importance to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work even prevail agriculture field work in rural sector, in accordance it is examine alternate Implement to accomplish field work, for this majority of the respondents are not initiated any other alternative,

23.2 percent of the respondents stated they implementing machinery and 13.3 percent of respondents stated using the pesticides and weed prohibition sprays at crop instead of using labor due shortage.

It which may concludes that, in shortage of the agriculture labor in the village farmers have been adopting the technology in cultivation and crop management, to remove the weeds from farm crop. It is one of the sign adopting the technology due shorting labor in agriculture sector which could be thinkable in wider perspective.

Table No. 3.47

Feeling about Change in Farmer Mindset in Adopting Technology

Sr. No.	Feeling for gradual change in adoption of technology	Frequency	Percentage
1	It was lost work	35	8.8
2	It Does Not Make any Difference	51	12.7
3	It will Ensure Additional Income	89	22.2
4	No Change	8	2.0
5	No Feeling	217	54.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.47 reveals the information about feeling towards changing mind set of farmers in adopting technology at all aspects of the field work due short the labor, for this 8.8 percent of the respondents are stated as it was lost of work in future and 12.7 percent of the respondents are stated it does not make any difference, 22.2 percent of the respondents are stated as it will ensure additional income and 2.0 percent of the respondents are stated that there is no change, means which could be remains same. And 54.3 percent of the r respondents are not has any feeling towards farmers adopting technology.

Table No. 3.48

Details of Scheme has Changed Total Number of Wage Days in Fiscal Year

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Changed number of days	339	84.7
2	Not changed	44	11.0
3	Don't Know	17	4.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.48 information about the total number of employment days changed or not in fiscal year for this 84.7 percent of the respondents stated that yes, as it changed total number of days for fiscal year and 11.0 percent of the respondents are stated no as it is not changed.

It finally concludes the majority 84.7 percent of the respondents stated that there occurred changes employment days in fiscal year, and where about it has observed that 11.0 percent of the respondents said no change occurred and 4.3 percent of the respondents said as they don’t know.

Table No.3.49

Information about Increased Number of Working Days in Fiscal Year

Sr. No.	Number of days	Frequency	Percentage
1	10 to 25	3	.8
2	26 to 40	26	6.5
3	41 to 55	101	25.2
4	56 to 70	123	30.8
5	71 to 85	32	8.0
6	86 to 100	49	12.2
7	More than 100	5	1.3
8	Not Increased Working Days	61	15.2
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.49 executes data about number of day increased with effective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as to majority of the 30.8 percent of the respondents stated that it has increased 56 to 70 days, 25.2 percent of the respondents stated that there has been increased 41 to 55

working days in fiscal year. And 15.2 percent of the respondents stated that there is not increased number of working, it which may also found major observation.

Finally, it concludes that majority of the 30.8 percent of the respondents stated that it has increased 56 to 70 days, And 15.3 percent of the respondents stated that there is not increased number of working, it which may also found major observation, these which may take under the concentration.

Table No. 3.50

Information about MGNREGS is Indirect Demanding for Agriculture Wage

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	205	51.2
2	No	195	48.8
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.50 executes data about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is indirectly increasing agriculture wage amount rate regarding to this most nearly half of the respondents stated as is there indirect demanding to improve the agriculture labor wages rates or not indirect demanding to improve the agriculture labor wages.

There is the major observation is that half of the respondents given answer to that as there is indirect demanding to increase the agriculture labor wages and also there is not indirect demanding to increase the agriculture labor wages, it which may to found that the farmers adopting something instead employee the wage labor in the agriculture field.

Which it means there the wages are not improved up the mark with the effective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.51

Details about Wage How Much Amount has Increased after Intervention of MGNREG Scheme

Sr. No.	Rupees	Frequency	Percentage
1	10 to 20 Rupees	25	6.3
2	21 to 30 Rupees	98	24.4
3	31 to 40 Rupees	40	10.0
4	41 to 50 Rupees	33	8.2
5	51 to 60 Rupees	9	2.3
6	Not Increased	195	48.8
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.51 executes information regarding the wage amount changes concern to majority 51.2 percent of the respondents responded as wage rates changed after intervention of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which may declare impact on agriculture wages has improved in this total percent 6.3 percent of the respondents stated the wage amount has increased Rs. 10 to 25, respectively 24.4 percent of the respondents have said increased wage amount Rs. 21 to 30 and 10 percent of the respondents stated increased amount Rs. 31 to 40 and 8.2 percent of the respondents stated that amount has increased that 41 to 60 rupees where about agriculture work is avail in peak season they offer more money to the wage labors to accomplish the farm field work for in time.

And rest 48.8 percent of the respondents are stated that there was not placed the changes in the wage rate Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Which may finally concludes that it is majority of the persons stated that agriculture wage amount has increased, it is occurs where agriculture work is avail in all seasons where cropping area is high under irrigated under natural water bodies & projects.

Table No. 3.52

Relationship between Farmers & Wage Labor Before and After Scheme

Sr. No.	Relation between farmer & Wage Seeker	Before	After
1	Discard Relation with Farmer	18.0	50.2
2	Familiar	63.2	26.0
3	No Change Remain same	18.8	23.8
Total		**100**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.52 show the information concern to the relation between farmer and wage labor is the concern not only for work out cause in the field, also it bonding relation in rural areas between them helping nature in one to one, it's impact such more in different concern.

In this regard the relation between farmer and wage seeker before and after enrolled in the scheme that, 18.0 percent of the respondents given response as there is no relation or discard relation before the scheme in the same way after enrolled under the scheme the percent is increased to 50.2 percent.

And one of the Major observations is that 63.2 percent of the respondents said there was the familiar relation between among them before the enroll under the scheme but after enrolled under the scheme it is decreased to 26.0 percent, due when attending MGNREGS work farmer is adopting technology to work out the agriculture field work, it may cause decrease the more wage days in agriculture in future.

And another one statement is that, "No change and remains same" for it is increased 18.8 percent to 23.8 percent before and after the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.53

Information about is Scheme Shorting Labour Availability for Agriculture

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	290	72.5
2	No	110	27.5
Total		400	100.0

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.53 show data about getting the responses from the respondents whether shoring labor availability in the agriculture sector for this majority 72.5 percent of the respondents are stated that shorting the labor avail in the agriculture sector due most of them are interested to attend the MGNREGS work a specially who are crossed 50 years of age they are seeking interest to attend MGNREGS work due it is not too hard work as agriculture labor work.

And 27.5 percent of the respondents are said that, no shorting the labor availability in the agriculture sector.

Table No. 3.54

Details about Reason for Shorting Labor Availability in Agriculture Sector

Sr. No.	Reason for shorting the labor	Frequency	Percentage
1	Being the MGNREG Scheme.	160	40.0
2	Changing mind set of Farmers.	62	15.5
3	Introducing Technology Tractors and Harvesters.	27	6.8
4	Using Weed CIDES/ Pesticides.	32	8.0
5	Being type of Crops Changes.	9	2.2
6	Not shorted labor availability.	110	27.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.54 analyzing the reason behind the shorting the labor availability in the agriculture field for this majority 72.5 percent of the respondents are stated that shorting the labor avail in the agriculture sector due majority 40.0 percent of the respondents are stated that shorting the labor availability in the agriculture field being the MGNREG scheme. And 15.5 percent of the respondents are stated

that it occurring due changing the mindset of farmers, next 8.0 percent of the respondents are stated due it is using Weed & pesticides. And 6.8 percent of the respondents are stated that it is happed due to the farmers are adopting technology i.e., Tractors, Harvesters and etc.

And 27.5 percent of the respondents have been said that, no shorting the labor availability in the agriculture sector.

Table No. 3.55

It is the Kind of Indication is Shorting Labor and Adopting Technology in Agriculture Sector.

Sr. No.	Indication	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good	49	12.2
2	Bad	196	49.0
3	Don't Know	99	24.8
4	Not defined anything	56	14.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.55 analysis information about short falling labor in agriculture sector and adopting technology and substituting the human force to machine force in agriculture sector and posed as what kind of indication for this majority 49.0 percent of the respondents stated as it is Bad indication for further and 12.2 of the respondents stated as it is good indication, and 24.8 percent of the respondents said as they don’t know, 14.0 percent of the respondents are not defined anything towards the impact that where about any concern of changes occurred in the community level and between the farmer and wage seeker.

Table No. 3.56

Information about Changed Income after Enrolled under Scheme

Sr. No.	Indication	Frequency	Percentage
1	Considerably Increased	70	17.5
2	Increased Somewhat	188	47.0
3	Not Increased Remains Same	119	29.8
4	Decreased	23	5.7
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.56 analysis information about the changed respondents income after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme for this 17.5 percent of the respondent are stated as their income considerably increased, majority 47.0 of the respondents said their income has increased somewhat, and 29.8 percent of the respondent have been said that not increased income and it is remains same which mean there is not impacted any more, 5.7 percent of the respondents are said that their income has decreased after enrolled under the scheme. The majority 47.0 percent of the respondents said that their income levels are increased somewhat, which means it is impacting on their income.

Changing the income gives a indication as a intervened program is successes as in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the sense is really generating the employment to the rural dwellers and it is scheme for survive generate the livelihood also it ensures that assets which helps the agrarian system in the villages.

Table No. 3.57

Details about Development Occurred with such Indications under MGNREGS

S. No.	Component	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	By Providing work for Unskilled Manual Work	Yes	323	80.8
		No	77	19.2
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
2	By Developing the vast Lands	Yes	305	76.2
		No	95	23.8
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
3	By Rural Connectivity for future steps to Economic Activity	Yes	359	89.7
		No	41	10.3
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
4	By Horticulture Plantation	Yes	89	22.2
		No	311	77.8
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
5	By Disappearing the Gender Discrimination at Wage	Yes	344	86.0
		No	56	14.0
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
6	By Removing the Forced Labour	Yes	62	15.5
		No	338	84.5
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
7	Constructing new manual Check Dams for Agriculture	Yes	326	81.5
		No	74	18.5
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
8	Developing Watershed Management	Yes	330	82.5
		No	70	17.5
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
9	Making new Tanks/ Water Management	Yes	127	31.8
		No	273	68.2
		Total	**400**	**100.0**
10	Agriculture Related Developments	Yes	343	85.8
		No	57	14.2
		Total	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.57 analysis information about development occur certain indications due intervention of the MGNREGS that, 80.8 percent of the respondents stated it is livelihood generating the wage work under the MGNREGS by providing unskilled manual labor work to rural mass who willing to work it is draw certain changes in their livelihood rather than depending

agriculture wage labor which completely depends on monsoon & drought areas where not avail labor work.

And it is developed through the scheme, 76.2 percent of the respondents responded as developed waste land, which are not in position to cultivate converted into cultivable.

And it is developed through the scheme, 89.7 percent of the respondents responded as development occur with steps to rural connectivity one village to another village and roads are laid to go farms which may impact on economic activity.

And little 22.2 percent of the respondents are said it is the way of developing and generating livelihood through developing land and ensuring it by horticulture.

And it is stepping to disappear and ensured equal pay men & women under the scheme and for this, it is 86.0 percent of the respondents are opined it is one of the development and changing rural livelihood activity by equal paying which leads remove gender discrimination.

Very little 15.5 percent of the respondents are opined that it is one of the schemes for development of the rural livelihood with removing forced labor system.

And one of the major concern 81.5 percent of the respondents has been opined is that constructing check dams, canal works, little water bodies for agriculture & water conservation is helped a lot to avoid water scarcity for irrigation as well as drinking.

And 31.8 percent of the respondents are opined that it is developing through generating livelihood by developing new water tanks and improving water management, proper canal work for irrigation.

And 85.8 percent of the respondents are opined that, agriculture related development which may ensure the sustain livelihood in rural areas.

3.5. Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Respondents Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and its Impact:

This session objective is to found impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on all aspects of rural scenario, livelihood development, rural assets creation and consequences on agriculture before and after the intervention of the scheme.

Table No. 3.58

Information about Amount Spent on Diet and Nutrition Before Scheme & After Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before		After	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	196	49.0	49	12.2
2	1001 to 3000	145	36.2	167	41.8
3	3001 to 5000	31	7.8	134	33.5
4	5001 to 7000	11	2.8	48	12.0
5	1001 to 13000	13	3.2	2	.5
6	Nothing	4	1.0	0	0
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.58 analysis the information of respondents are spent an amount on nutrition before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 49.0 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 12.5 percent and as same Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 36.2 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is 41.8 percent, which means they have been upgraded to upper slab.

And it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 7.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 33.5 percent as well as Rs. 5001 to 7000 has spent 2.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 12 percent.

It concludes that, before and after enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme the respondent's purchasing power is improved at their basic amenities.

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant increase spent amount on Nutrition of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant increase spent amount on Nutrition of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Before Scheme- Diet and Nutrition	2.74	400	9.745	.487
	After Scheme- Diet and Nutrition	2.47	400	.892	.045

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Before and After Scheme-Diet and Nutrition	.270	9.778	.489	-.691	1.231	.552	399	.581

"A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the an amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme "

"There is no significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 2.74, SD= 9.74) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 2.47, SD= .892) conditions; t (399) = .552, P= .581"

"There is no significant difference of amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 2.74, SD= 9.74) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 2.47, SD= .892) conditions; t (399) = .552, P= .581"

Hence it is concluded there P > 0.05 (P= .581) can not reject null hypothesis. As means there is no any significant difference in spending amount on Nutrition before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Table No. 3.59

Information Regarding Amount Spent on Alcohol Before & After Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before		After	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	158	39.4	48	12.0
2	1001 to 3000	119	29.8	185	46.2
3	3001 to 5000	11	2.8	32	8.0
4	5001 to 7000	6	1.5	-	-
5	7000 to 10000	2	.5	-	-
6	Not Spent	104	26.0	135	33.8
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.59 analysis the information of respondents are spent an amount on alcohol before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 39.4 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 12 percent and Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 29.8 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is increased to 46.2 percent, which means few of economically settled families are spent amount on the alcohol.

And it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 2.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 8 percent.

And it has notices that before enrolled under the scheme there was 26 percent of the respondents are not spent an amount on alcohol that is increased to 33.8, which means after enrolled under the scheme little bit of the respondents are increased in taking alcohol.

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant difference spent amount on Alcohol of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant difference spent amount on Alcohol of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Before Scheme- Alcohol	26.90	400	42.794	2.140
	After Scheme- Alcohol	34.70	400	45.955	2.298

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Before & After Scheme Alcohol	-7.795	32.464	1.623	-10.986	-4.604	-4.802	399	.000

"A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the an amount spent on Alcohol of the respondents before enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme "

"There is significant difference in the before enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 26.90, SD= 42.794) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 34.70, SD= 45.955) conditions; t (399) = -4.802, P= .000"

"There was no significant difference of amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 26.90, SD= 42.794) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 34.70, SD= 45.955) conditions; t (399) = -4.802, P= .000"

Hence it is concluded there P > 0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As means there is significant difference in spending amount on Alcohol before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Table No. 3.60

Details Regarding Amount Spent on Health Before Scheme & After Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before		After	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	138	34.5	36	9.0
2	1001 to 3000	177	44.2	192	48.0
3	3001 to 5000	40	10.0	116	29.0
4	5001 to 7000	4	1.0	37	9.2
5	7001 to 10000	3	.8	3	.8
6	Nothing	38	9.5	16	4.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.60 analysis the information of respondents are spent an amount on health before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 34.5 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 9 percent, which means the least amount spending were upgraded to higher slab.

And Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 44.2 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is increased to 48 percent, and it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 10 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 29 percent. Rs. 5001 to 7000 spent 1 percent of the respondents before enrolled under the scheme and after enrolled under the scheme it has been increased to 9.2 percent of the respondents.

And one of the major observations is that, the spending amount on health before enrolled under the scheme 9.5 percent and it has decreased to 4 percent which may means the respondents are taking hygienic food so the expenditure is decreasing by health conscious.

Table No. 3.61

Expenditure on Education of Children Before and After Enrolled under Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before		After	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	60	15.0	8	2.0
2	1001 to 3000	150	37.5	45	11.2
3	3001 to 5000	38	9.5	27	6.8
4	5001 to 7000	50	12.5	156	39.0
5	7001 to 10000	8	2.0	15	3.8
6	10001 to 13000	3	.8	26	6.5
7	More than 13000	0	0	8	2.0
8	Nothing	91	22.7	115	28.7
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.61 analysis the information of respondents are spent an amount on children education before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 15 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 8 percent, which means the least amount spending were upgraded to higher slab.

And Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 37.5 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is increased to 45 percent, and it has observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 9.5 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is decreased to 6.8 percent. Rs. 5001 to 7000 spent 12.5 percent of the respondents before enrolled under the scheme and after enrolled under the scheme it has been increased to 39 percent of the respondents.

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant difference spent amount on their children education of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant difference spent amount on their children education of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Before Scheme- Education of Children	24.35	400	40.572	2.029
	After Scheme- Education of Children	31.19	400	43.143	2.157

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Before and After Scheme- Expenditure on Children Education	-6.835	27.247	1.362	-9.513	-4.157	-5.017	399	.000

"A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the an amount spent on their children education of the respondents Before enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and After enrolled the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme "

"There is significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 24.35, SD= 40.572) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 31.19, SD= 43.143) conditions; t (399) = -5.017, P= .000"

"There is significant difference of amount spent on their children education of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 24.35, SD= 40.572) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 31.19, SD= 43.143) conditions; t (399) = -5.017, P= .000"

Hence it is concluded there P>0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As means there is significant difference in spending amount on their children education before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Which means it is improved that the spending the amount on education of their children.

Table No. 3.62

Information Regarding an Amount Invested Animal Husbandry (Livestock) Before and After the Enrolled under the Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	49	12.2	12	3.0
2	1001 to 3000	114	28.4	70	17.5
3	3001 to 5000	27	6.8	38	9.5
4	5001 to 7000	31	7.8	78	19.5
5	7001 to 10000	9	2.3	3	0.8
6	10001 to 13000	5	1.3	18	4.5
7	Nothing	165	41.2	181	45.2
Total		**400**	**100**	**400**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

Livestock

Livestock is an inseparable component from rural/ agrarian system in India. Moreover, livestock and rural/agricultural systems are inter linked and inter dependent. Hence, details regarding live stock also collected from the respondents, which consist of cows, buffalos, goats, and sheep.

The Table No. 3.62 analysis the information of respondents are invested an amount on animal husbandry before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 12.2 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 3 percent, which means the least amount spending were upgraded to higher slab.

And Rs. 1001 to 3000 amount has spent 28.4 percent of respondents before joined in the scheme and after joined it is decreased to 17.5 percent, and it has observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 6.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 9.5 percent. Rs. 5001 to 7000 spent 7.8 percent of the respondents before enrolled under the scheme and after enrolled

under the scheme it has been drastically increased to 19.5 percent of the respondents.

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant difference invested amount on animal husbandry of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant difference invested amount on animal husbandry of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Before Scheme- Agriculture Animal Husbandry Business	42.23	400	47.638	2.382
	After Scheme- Agriculture Animal Husbandry Business	46.55	400	47.752	2.388

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Before and After Scheme- Animal Husbandry	-4.320	27.730	1.386	-7.046	-1.594	-3.116	399	.002

“A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the invested amount on animal husbandry of the respondents Before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and After enrolled the MGNREG Scheme “

“There is significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 42.23, SD= 47.638) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 46.55, SD= 47.752) conditions; t (399) = -3.116, P= .002”

“There is significant difference of invested amount on animal husbandry of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 42.23, SD= 47.638) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 46.55, SD= 47.752) conditions; t (399) = -3.116, P= .002”

Hence it is concluded there P > 0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As means there is significant difference in spending amount investing on animal husbandry before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Table No.3.63

Details Regarding Spent Amount on Clothes other Articles for Home

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	100	25.0	30	7.5
2	1001 to 3000	217	54.2	165	41.2
3	3001 to 5000	43	10.8	121	30.3
4	5001 to 7000	20	5.0	80	20.0
5	Nothing	20	5.0	4	1.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.63 analysis the information of respondents are spent an amount on clothes and other articles at their homes before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 25.0 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 7.5 percent and as same Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 54.2 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is 41.2 percent, which means they have been upgraded to next slab.

And it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 10.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 30.3 percent as well as Rs. 5001 to 7000 has spent 5.0 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 20.0 percent.

Accordingly it is revealing that the there is taken slight changes in spent an amount on clothes and other articles at their homes before and after joined in the scheme.

Table No. 3.64
Details of Expenditure on Festivals Before and After Enrolled under the Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	143	35.8	77	19.3
2	1001 to 3000	186	46.5	146	36.5
3	3001 to 5000	20	5.0	95	23.8
4	5001 to 7000	11	2.8	50	12.4
5	7001 to 10000	2	.5	0	0
6	10001 to 13000	9	2.3	8	2.0
7	Nothing	29	7.1	24	6.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.64 analysis the information of respondents are spent amount on festivals before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 35.8 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 19.3 percent and as same Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 46.5 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is 36.5 percent, which means they have been upgraded to upper slab.

And it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 5.0 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 23.8 percent as well as Rs. 5001 to 7000 has spent 2.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to12.4 percent.

Finally it is concluding that observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 5.0 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 23.8 percent and Rs. 1000 below has spend 35.8 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 19.3 percent and as same Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 46.5 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is 36.5 percent, which means they have been upgraded to upper slab

Table No. 3.65

Details of Spent Amount on Transport/ Travel Before & After Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	140	35.0	116	29.0
2	1001 to 3000	140	35.0	121	30.2
3	3001 to 5000	17	4.2	59	14.7
4	5001 to 7000	9	2.3	14	3.5
5	10001 to 13000	2	.5	0	0
6	Nothing	92	23	90	22.6
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.65 analysis the information of respondents are spent amount on travel before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spend 35.0 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 29.0 percent which means they have been upgraded to upper slab. And as same Rs. 1001 to 3000 has spent 35.0 percent before joined in the scheme and after joined it is 30.2 percent.

And Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 4.2 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it has increased to 14.7 percent of the respondents.

And Rs. 5001 to 7000 has spent 2.3 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is 3.5 percent increased slightly.

Table No. 3.66

Details of Amount Disbursement of Loan Before & After Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	48	12.0	7	1.8
2	1001 to 3000	148	37.0	58	14.5
3	3001 to 5000	41	10.2	24	6.0
4	5001 to 7000	28	7.0	162	40.5
5	7001 to 10000	2	.5	14	3.5
6	10001 to 13000	11	2.8	27	6.7
7	Nothing	122	30.5	108	27.0
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.66 show that the information about disbursement of the loan before and after enroll under the scheme that before and after enroll under the scheme rupees 1000 below disbursing decreasing 12.0 percent of respondents to 1.8 percent of respondents, rupees 1001 to 3000 disbursing the loan 37.0 percent of the respondent to 14.5 percent of the respondents and rupees 3001 to 5000 disbursing the loan 10.2 percent of the respondent to 6.0 percent of the respondents which means they have empowered and upgraded in getting credit status as well as disbursing.

Which may clearly defines rupees 5001 to 7000 loan disbursing the amount respondents are increased as 7.0 percent of the respondents to 40.5 percent of the respondents.

Rupees 10001 to 13000 loan disbursing the amount respondents are increased as 2.8 percent of the respondents to 6.7 percent of the respondents.

And another one major observation is that before enroll under the scheme 30.5 percent of the respondents were not get loans from any source, but after enroll under the scheme 27.0 percent of the respondents are not get credit loan from any source which may means there is slightly decreased the loan taking respondents after enroll under the scheme.

Table No. 3.67

Spent Amount for Maintenance of House Before & After Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	94	23.5	42	10.5
2	1001 to 3000	190	47.5	165	41.3
3	3001 to 5000	25	6.3	96	24.0
4	5001 to 7000	34	8.5	54	13.5
5	7001 to 10000	2	.5	3	.8
6	10001 to 13000	10	2.5	2	.5
7	Nothing	45	11.2	38	9.4
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.67 show that the information about amount spent on maintenance of house before and after enroll under the scheme that before and after enroll under the scheme rupees the majority of the respondents stated Rs. 1000 amount spending 23.5 percent of the respondents before the scheme as same after the scheme it is decreased to 10.5 percent. And Rs. 3001 to 5000 amount has spent 6.3 percent before enroll under the scheme but after enrolled in the scheme, it has increased to 24.0 percent.

Another one major observation is that Rs. 10001 to 13000 an amount has decreased before to after enroll under the scheme 2.5 percent to 0.5 percent.

It which may declare that the middle term slab Rs. 3001 to 5000 spent is increased 6.3 percent to 24.0 percent.

Table No. 3.68

Amount Spent on Phone Bill for Annual before & After the Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	193	48.2	166	41.4
2	1001 to 3000	58	14.5	104	26.0
3	3001 to 5000	18	4.5	28	7.0
4	5001 to 7000	4	1.0	17	4.3
5	Nothing	127	31.8	85	21.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.68 pertaining to analysis of the meeting the expenditure of phone bills of annum after and before enroll under the scheme rupees 1001 to 3000 phone bill expenditure increased 14.5 percent of the respondents to 26.0 percent of the respondents, rupees 5001 to 7000 phone bill expenditure for annual increased before to after the scheme respectively 1.0 percent to 4.3 percent and before enroll under the scheme 31.8 percent are none of the respondents are spent on phone bills expenditure but after enroll under the scheme it percent is decreased to 21.3, which means after enroll under the scheme using the mobile respondents number is increased.

It concludes that number of respondents is increased in using the mobile and also the slabs of the meeting expenditure on mobile are also increased. It is indicates that they are adopting technology and upgrading their lives somewhat, which means also improving the purchase power of the respondents.

Table No. 3.69

Respondents Savings Amount Before & After Enroll under MGNREG Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Savings Before Scheme		Savings After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	35	8.8	8	2.0
2	1001 to 5000	173	43.2	63	15.7
3	5001 to 8000	41	10.3	118	29.5
4	8001 to 10000	14	3.5	48	12.0
5	10001 to 15000	-	-	2	.5
6	15001 to 20000	-	-	26	6.5
7	More than 20000	3	.8	5	1.3
8	Nothing	134	33.3	130	32.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.69 analysis of collected information of the savings of the respondents before and after participation in the scheme that the variance is observed on savings rupees 1000 below before the participation 8.8 percent of respondents and after enroll in the scheme 2.0 percent of the respondent, which it may concludes that rupees 1000 below savings are decreasing means they have been upgraded.

Savings rupees 1001 to 5000 before the participation 43.2 percent of respondents and after enroll in the scheme 15.7 percent of the respondent, which it may concludes that rupees 1001 to 5000 below savings are decreasing means they have been upgraded another slab.

Surprisingly the savings slab rupees 5001 to 8000 before the participation 10.3 percent of respondents increased to 29.5 percent after enroll in the scheme.

In the analysis, one of the major observation saving rupees 15001 to 20000 is no one anyone before the scheme but after enroll on the scheme it has been stated 6.5 percent of the respondents, which means the income and saving level has improved.

It concludes that respondents are expending the money after and before enroll in the scheme is almost remains same except small variation in two slab of amount with little change.

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant increase the savings of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant increase the savings of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Before Scheme-Savings	34.62	400	45.759	2.288
	After Scheme-Savings	34.38	400	44.909	2.245

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Before and After Scheme Savings	.240	32.877	1.644	-2.992	3.472	.146	399	.884

"A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare on savings of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme."

"There was no significant difference in the before enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 34.62, SD= 45.759) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 34.38, SD= 44.909) conditions; t (399) = .146, P= .884."

"There was no any significant on savings of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 34.62, SD= 45.759) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 34.38, SD= 44.909) conditions; t (399) = .146, P= .884"

Hence it is concluded there is not any significant on savings of the respondents after enrolled under the scheme. Hence it can't reject the null hypothesis and cannot accept the alternative one hypothesis.

Table No. 3.70

Expenditure of the Amount on Others Before & After Scheme

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Before the Scheme		After the Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	99	24.8	95	23.6
2	1001 to 3000	66	16.5	60	15.0
3	3001 to 5000	6	1.5	27	6.8
4	5001 to 7000	17	4.2	12	3.0
5	7001 to 10000	2	.5	2	.5
6	10001 to 130000	2	.5	3	.8
7	Nothing	208	52.0	201	50.3
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The table 3.70 analysis collected information of the expenditure on Others before and after of participation in the scheme that the variance is observed spending expenditure at others, Rs. 3001 to 5000 has increased 1.5 percent to 6.8 percent in respective before and after intervention of the scheme. Rs. 5001 to 7000 has decreased 4.2 percent to 3.0 percent in respective before and after intervention of the scheme.

It concludes that respondents are expending the money after and before enroll in the scheme is almost remains same except small variation in two slab of amount with little change.

Table No. 3.71

Information about Wage Earned under MGNREGS Activities for Last Year

Sr. No.	Amount (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000 Below	19	4.8
2	3001 to 5000	56	14.0
3	5001 to 7000	138	34.5
4	7001 to 9000	107	26.7
5	9001 to 11000	36	9.0
6	11001 to 14000	4	1.0
7	14001 to 18000	34	8.5
8	18001 to 24000	6	1.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.71 analysis information about earned the wage money under MGNREGS for last year, the majority 34.5 percent of the respondents has earned Rs. 5001 to 7000 wage money of MGNREGS. 26.7 percent of the respondents are earned money Rs. 7001 to 9000, 14.0 percent of the respondents are earned money Rs. 3001 to 5000, 8.5 percent respondents are earned Rs. 14001 to 18000 and 1.5 percent of the respondents are earned money 18001 to 24000.

The major observation are 34.5 percent of the respondents are earning money 5001 to 7000 and where about 8.5 percent of the respondents earning money Rs.14001 to 18000 and 105 percent of the respondents earning money Rs. 18001 to 24000 they are joint family and where about they have two more job cards in the family.

Table No. 3.72

Details about Annual Income Before & After Enrolled under MGNREGS

Sr. No.	Amount	Before Scheme		After Scheme	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	10000 Below	79	19.9	12	3.0
2	10001 to 15000	8	2.0	1	.4
3	15001 to 20000	7	1.9	81	20.2
4	20001 to 25000	176	44.0	128	32.0
5	25001 to 30000	4	1.0	71	17.6
6	30001 to 35000	63	15	17	4.3
7	35001 to 40000	36	9.0	28	7.0
8	40001 to 50000	13	3.4	19	4.8
9	50001 to 60000	5	1.3	10	2.5
10	60001 to 70000	3	.8	10	2.5
11	70001 to 80000	1	.4	10	2.5
12	More than 80001	5	1.3	13	3.2
Total		**400**	**100.0**	**400**	**100**

(Source- Primary data)

The Table No. 3.72 analysis information about Annual income before and after enrolled under MGNREGS in this connection the majority 1.9 percent of the respondents have Rs. 15001 to 20000 annual income is drastically improved to 20.1 percent after enrolled under the scheme, which it means economically backward families income is increased after enrolled under the scheme by getting wage work. Annual income Rs. 10000 below have a very little 19.9 percent of respondent families before enrolled under the scheme but after intervention, it has decreased to 3 percent. Rs. 10001 to 15000 have a very little 2 percent of respondent families before enrolled under the scheme but after intervention, it has decreased to 0.4 percent which means it has distributed to above slabs by upgraded their annual income.

And drastically it has increased from 1 percent to 17.6 percent for the slab of Rs. 25001 to 30000 in before to after enroll under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant increase the annual income of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant increase the annual income of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Annual Income Before MGNREGA	4.30	400	2.296	.115
	Annual Income After MGNREGA	5.08	400	2.431	.122

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Annual Income Before and After MGNREGA	-.775	1.813	.091	-.953	-.597	-8.549	399	.000

“A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the Annual Income of the respondents Before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and After enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme’’

“There was significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 4.30, SD= 2.29) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 5.08, SD= 2.43) conditions; t (399) = -8.549, P= .000”

“There was a significant increase the annual income of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 4.30, SD= 2.29) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 5.08, SD= 2.43); t= 399= .549, P= .000”

Hence it is concluded there is significant increase of the annual income of the respondents after enrolled under the scheme. Hence it is rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative one hypothesis.

3.6. Overall Satisfaction Levels of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

Respondents satisfaction level could decide the successive of the program and it may directs further modification in the program, in this connection it is define the satisfaction level of the respondents at various aspects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.73

Respondents Satisfaction on Implementation Mechanism of MGNREGS

Sr. No.	Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
1	Satisfied	205	51.25
2	Somewhat Satisfied	45	11.25
3	Neutral	26	6.5
4	Somewhat Dissatisfied	76	19
5	Dissatisfied	48	12
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Data presented in the table 3.73 observed regarding respondents satisfaction level on implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme that, the majority 51.5 percentages of the respondents stated that they are satisfied and 11.25 percentage of the respondents said somewhat satisfied and 6.5 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 19 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 12 percentage of the respondents stated they are dissatisfied.

However it concludes the majority of the respondents are satisfied towards to implementation mechanism of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.74

Respondents Satisfaction on Avail Facilities at MGNREGS Work Site

Sr. No.	Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
1	Satisfied	170	42.5
2	Somewhat Satisfied	74	18.5
3	Neutral	85	21.25
4	Somewhat Dissatisfied	45	11.25
5	Dissatisfied	26	6.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Table 3.74 observed that, respondents satisfaction level on avail facilities at Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work site in this it is observed that majority 42.5 percentages of the respondents have been satisfied and 18.5 percentage of the respondents stated somewhat satisfied and 21.25 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 11.25 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 6.5 percentage of the respondents stated as they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals that, the major portion of the respondents are satisfied towards to avail facilities at Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work site.

Table No. 3.75

Respondents Satisfaction on Regularity of Work under MGNREG Scheme

Sr. No.	Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
1	Satisfied	114	28.5
2	Somewhat Satisfied	64	16
3	Neutral	52	13
4	Somewhat Dissatisfied	106	26.5
5	Dissatisfied	64	16
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Table 3.75 analyzed about the regularity of wage work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this it is observed that majority 28.5 percentages of the respondents are satisfied and 16 percentage of the

respondents stated somewhat satisfied and 13 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 26.5 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 16 percentage of the respondents stated as they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals that, near about one fourth of the respondents are satisfied towards to regularity of wage work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.76

Respondents Satisfaction on Avail Wage Rate for MGNREGS Work

Sr. No.	Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
1	Satisfied	102	25.5
2	Somewhat Satisfied	50	12.5
3	Neutral	60	15
4	Somewhat Dissatisfied	78	19.5
5	Dissatisfied	110	27.5
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Table 3.76 deals with the respondents satisfaction level on avail wage rates under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work site in this it is observed that majority 22.5 percentages of the respondents are satisfied and 12.5 percentage of the respondents stated somewhat satisfied and 15 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 19.5 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 27.5 percentage of the respondents stated as they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals that, the one fourth of the portion of the respondents satisfied towards wage rates under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.77

How far the Scheme has Really Increased Rural Livelihood

Sr. No.	Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Strongly Agree	80	20
2	Agree	96	24
3	Uncertain	52	13
4	Disagree	76	19
5	Strongly Disagree	96	24
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Table 3.77 deals with the respondents opinion towards increased rural livelihood with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this it is observed that majority 20 percentages of the respondents are strongly agreed and 24 percentage of the respondents stated agreed and 13 percentage of the respondents are uncertain and it is observed that 19 percentage of the respondents disagreed and 24 percentage of the respondents stated they are strongly disagreed.

It concludes that, the one fifth portions of the respondents are strongly agreed towards increased rural livelihood the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table No. 3.78

Overall Satisfaction Levels of Respondents on MGNREG Scheme

Sr. No.	Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
1	Satisfied	185	46.25
2	Somewhat Satisfied	65	16.25
3	Neutral	76	19
4	Somewhat Dissatisfied	34	8.5
5	Dissatisfied	40	10
Total		**400**	**100.0**

(Source- Primary data)

Table 3.78 deals with the respondents overall satisfaction level on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this it is observed that majority 46.25 percentages of the respondents are satisfied and 16.25 percentage of the respondents are stated somewhat satisfied and 19 percentage of the

respondents are neutral and it is observed that 8.5 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 10 percentage of the respondents are stated they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals near about half of the respondents are satisfied at overall all aspects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES

4.1. Case Study as a Method: An Introduction.

4.2. Socio- Economical Condition of Beneficiaries.

4.3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among Respondents.

4.4. Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture Wage Labour Work.

4.5. Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agricultural and its Consequences.

4.6. Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Beneficiaries/Respondents Before and After Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and its Impact.

4.7. Overall Satisfaction Level of Respondents on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

4.8. Focused Group Discussions.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES

4.1. Case Study as a Method: An Introduction

This qualitative case study is an approach to research that facilitates exploration of a phenomenon within its context using a variety of data sources. It ensures that the issue is not explored through one lens, but rather a variety of lenses which allows for multiple facets of the phenomenon to be revealed and understood[1]. The case studies are not rigorously planned without predefined structure for the observations and analyses but the conduct of the study has been guided by what the researcher see in the field. The activity in the field centers for data gathering. The techniques of data collection were largely determined by the nature of the subject matter. Direct observations, interviews, or available documents are recorded as completely as possible. The analysis of the data is performed throughout the duration of the study. New data are constantly analyzed and results of previous analyses direct future investigations.

Case studies seem to be appropriate for investigating phenomena when (i) a large variety of factors and relationships are included, (ii) no basic laws exist to determine which factors and relationship are important, and (iii) when the factors and relationships can be directly observed[2].

[1] http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR13-4/baxter.pdf accessed on November 10, 2014

[2] http://faculty.washington.edu/fidelr/RayaPubs/TheCaseStudyMethod.pdf accessed on November 10, 2014

4.2. Socio- Economical Condition of Beneficiaries:

Smt. Laxmi, (Name changed) aged about 35 years, studied 4th class, belongs Scheduled Tribe caste Married whom belongs to same domicile at the age of 14 years, have 3 children (2 male, 1 female) studying secondary education, two of them boy children are attending the school Telangana residential and daughter is studying at KGBVs and both couple operational of agricultural work as well as attending the MGNREGS work, they have stated that they are getting regular work and work full in the hands by both managing own farming and attending the agricultural labour work, when the lean of agricultural work they attend MGNREGS, if the season is there we favour to attend agricultural operational work because the wage payment is high and as we are young able to agricultural operation work. However it the MGNREGS is improved their economic status before the scheme means to be 5 years back the situation was very kind of different but it is totally changed their living condition, one acre of the land has been developed under the scheme now it is able to cultivate.

Smt. Swaroopa (Name changed) aged about 42 years, Illiterate, who deserted women (husband left her 12 years back not know where is he), having one daughter, studying 9th class at Telangana residential school besides their village and don't have the agricultural land only have a small house getting Beedi roller Pension Rs.1000 per month as under the state government policy and also she is stated as Beedi roller when work is available under the scheme seeks to favour attend the MGNREGS work even there is the low wage than agricultural not much able to do operational of agricultural work as work under MGNREGS is not much harder than the agricultural operational work.

And also she stated last year she completed the 100 days work under the scheme she satisfied in terms of created livelihood, and she manages both the MGNREGS work as well as Beedi rolling at evening hours she is happy in extended her financial position, free form dependency on their relatives.

Mr. Shankar Kurma (Name changed) aged about 28 years he was completed graduation, belongs to SC caste, have annual income of the family is forty-five

thousand only he can't be able to fulfil their basic needs, therefore he is attending the MGNREGS work as well private sector job or look after their own business/work, and farming their own little land this all concerns are ensuring them sufficient work. It is which would supplement for the preparation of higher studies and competitive exams to avoid the dependency on their parents. And also he has stated it is not greater impacted the livelihood of rural.

Smt. Vasantha (Name changed) she is belongs Scheduled Tribe and got married 6 years back with Daramsoth Devisingh when her age was 14 years old, now they are dwelling in Joint family around 14 family member in the family (8- Adults, 6-Children) and they possess the 7 acres agriculture land which can be paddy 2 acres and rest 5 acres can be non paddy crops can be covered, she has completed her 7^{th} class and pursuing the graduation in distance mode stated that all of the family members are depend on farming of own agriculture or else attend the MGNREGS work regularly and complete the card means full days for academic year, expressed as the scheme is really extended the socio economic condition and in addition with their 2 acre land has developed under the scheme, in lean season they attend the MGNREGS work otherwise they attend the work at their farm.

4.3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among Respondents:

Mr. Ramulu (Name changed) aged about 52 years, married person, attended primary education, having 2.5 acre land, and 2 buffalos, belongs to other back ward caste have the 4 children (2 male children, 2 female children) one son got married and rest of them are studying has stated that he and his children that who completed even 16 years of age and wife also attend the MGNREGS work, stated that he is enrolled 9 years back under the scheme with the help of field assistant not much efforts not taken there after every year almost complete the 100 days, but after grow up the children attending them also it is completing the 100 days quickly further also we have demanded for work then the field assistant stated as of 100 days complete you not able to get the same situation occurs next year field

assistant was supplemented and said government has extended to 120 days. And soon after my son elder son got married 3 years before applied for Job card and received in specified time without facing any trouble, now with two Job cards it has extended the working days to his family. And also the Mr. Ramulu stated that he attends the gramma sabha meeting which held in the Grama Panchayat, and participate in the discussion gives suggestion regarding location of site facilities at work site, but when research scholar pose regarding to issuing the receipt for work demand and unemployment allowance as he stated that he doesn't have knowledge.

This case study concludes that most of them are easily got Job card and employment under the scheme, but most of them don't know about allowances as per act which the government authorities are supposed to aware the some of the basics in the act it is ignored as it is testified whether aware of unemployment allowances.

Smt. Guguloth Tarabai (Name changed) aged about 29 years studied 7th class, married with Tara Nayak (Illiterate) belongs to Schedule Tribe, Two daughters ages are respectively 8 and 6 years, farmer have the 5 acres of land also attend the agricultural operational work and MGNREGS when lean work in agriculture sector, has stated they have Joint family they have 3 Job card in the family, for posed question she stated we have asked frequently for 3rd Job card as it is Joint & Big family (8 adults, 5 children) he has issued the new one 3rd Job card and almost it completes the total working of days under the cards. Stated it is some extended the wage employment days to her family.

And also expressed towards implementation mechanism with Grama Panchayat is making the possibility to address the issues to sort easily and the local avail staff in finding the work sites and getting approval for the work, generating the wage payment are good, but paying the wage amount is delaying, as to this asked to field and technical assistant as the they have replied to beneficiary as it is not their hand. Irrespective of payments of wages in time every aspect of implementation is

nice of social audit, cross checking works, opinion of the beneficiaries in general body meeting.

Mr. Mochi Shankar (Name changed) aged about 42 years his main occupation is agriculture, married person have the 3 children (1 Male child, 2 Female children), attended primary education and possess the 1.5 acre land, and he is belongs to Scheduled Caste Community enrolled under the scheme 9 years back and attending the regularly the work under the MGNREGS, he came to know about the scheme initially with the peer group when they chatting at leisure evening time one of the person among them has explained about the scheme, after some days they have been formed as a group and consulted the Grama Panchayat for enrol and employ under this work.

Soon after they have been regularly touch with the personnel who are delivering the service to them and as their dwelling area is geographically most of the time fall in shortage of rainfall as compare to other places of the district and even the area is not covered under the irrigation projects.

Surprisingly this case study is also revealed the same as getting easily got Job card and employment under the scheme, and expressed the reasons behind attending the MGNREGS work as lean season, not having the irrigated area and projects.

4.4. Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture Wage Labour Work:

Mr. Sailoo (Name changed) aged about 29 years, completed intermediate, married with Radhika, having 1 acre of agricultural land, having 3 children who are all attending the primary education (2 male children, 1 female child). For survive he is attending the regularly agricultural operational wage work and attend the MGNREGS in lean of agricultural work, and also he has stated that after his spouse attending the MGNREGS in addition to agricultural operational work they have admitted their children in private school. And purchased (1) Buffalo getting the gross to feed in meanwhile time of attending the MGNREGS work.

Mr. Narasimloo (Name changed) aged about 41 years, Illiterate, married with Kousalya, not have agricultural land, (2 female children, 1 male child) belongs to Scheduled caste attending the regularly agricultural operational wage work and attend the MGNREGS in lean of agricultural wage labour work, and he has stated that the scheme has extended the number wage days. Before the intervention of the scheme they are attending the only either the agriculture labour work or own farming work, but after intervention of the scheme when it has found no more work alternatively we will demand the work to field assistant, and the field assistant can ensure the work for those who made the demanded.

Smt. Kalabhai (Name changed) married woman aged about 32 years, studied 3rd class, posses 0.5 acre of agricultural land, and having two children (1 male, 1 female), belongs to Back Ward Community. She and her husband are both attend the work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, her main occupation Beddi roller and attend partially agricultural operational wage labour. When the work is going under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme attends definitely because it is alter to enhance their monthly income. And she expressed " Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme" is really extend their purchasing power and it is helping them to admitted their children in Private school not only that it has impetus to expenditure on their children for their bright future. Lastly it has increased the number of working days in financial year.

4.5. Impact of MGNREGS on the Agriculture and its Consequences:

Mr. Saikumar (Name changed) unmarried person aged about 24 years, studying post graduation in economics, belongs to Scheduled Caste, family of 6 members (5 adults, 1 child) and pertaining to economic status his family has 4 acres of land which is cultivable. He and his elder brother and his parents are attend regularly work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme where ever the field assistant provide means assign the work sites mostly every

year complete 200 wage days with having 2 Job cards in the family as their elder brother have separate Job card.

After effective implementation and strict order from the Block & District level officers the field assistants are facilitating the work whenever demands and Beneficiary said “the old age persons are seeking to interest to attend the work, due this work finish in less time without hard” which it is shorting the labour for agriculture and increased the wage amount for operational of agricultural work due this reason from last four years we are cropping our paddy crop with Harvester. Harvester is cutting for Rupees 15000 to 18000 for acre but for labour nowadays it is too cost near about Rupees 3500 is taking for paddy cropping. And also rural assets development activities are ongoing in rural areas which can lead fruit full results in long run.

However the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is indirectly shorting the labour and increased the agricultural wage rates, alternatively adopting the technology.

Mr. Anjaiah (Name changed) small farmer married person aged about 44 years, studied 2nd class, belongs to Back Ward Community, he has three children (2 female children, 1 male child) pertaining to economic status his family has 5.5 acres of land which is cultivable 3.5 acres under irrigated area and rest 2 acres land not covered irrigation and it depended rain fall. His elder son accompanies in farming and rest two children are studying graduation at Hyderabad. He and his wife attend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme when the work has completed of seasonal in his farm. He expressed scare about the wage rate increases, shorting the man force in agriculture sector, adopting the technology and using more fertilizers, chemicals for crop management. Crating assets for rural connectivity and indirect development activities for agriculture with water and soil conservation works.

He concluded it with felt strange the future generation with gradual changes over the agriculture with effective of present livelihood support system in the rural and urban areas.

Smt. Durgavva (Name changed) married woman aged about 39 years having four children all are studying at tribal welfare residential school (2 male, 2 female) illiterate but able to sign her name and read the little descriptions, belongs to Scheduled Tribe, Durgavva said " she and her husband farming their 1.5 acre land sometimes faced dual activity works under the MGNREGS and crop management in farming at same time while we manage both in the morning hours we used to attend the MGNREGS work finish by 12 PM and there after we engage in our own farming it is ensured more earnings us".

After implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme she attends the work and complete the generated days to them. Finally she expressed as cant point exact impact on agriculture but it is feeling something is on going over the agriculture. However felt it is happy with the scheme.

4.6. Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Beneficiaries/ Respondents Before and After Enrolment under the MGNREG Scheme:

Mr. Shai Hussain (Name changed) aged 48 years married having five children and possess two job cards in family (one job card is on his name and another one is his elder son, who has got married) attending work at poultry farm on the daily basis, and don't have the agricultural land in the village except home in the village, the family is completely depend on the daily wages, attending the MGNREGS work wherever is available and he demands for the work due to worse economical condition. This family has enrolled under the scheme last 7 years back and every year meet 100 days employment.

He has expressed as before the enrol under the scheme the situation was too worst even I have been ready to work not able to found the work in any manner and which may avail it is hard to fulfil the requirements of the family, But it has bring the gradual changes after joined in the scheme, and earlier the family women members not used to come out side in the field of agriculture for wage work, but

after intervention the scheme they have been attending MGNREGS work as well as agricultural wage work, which it has been extended somewhat their living status.

As they have been also expressed it is benefiting much more in getting work which made the additional working days and also attending their family members. And it has brought the changes in their lives in socio economic concern.

Smt. Shantha Bai (Name changed) aged about 31 years studied 4th class, married with Balram Mudiraj (Illiterate), (02) daughters and (01) son ages are respectively 15 and 13 and 10 years, belongs to OBC community, possess 3.5 acres of land also attend the agricultural operational work and MGNREGS when lean work in agriculture sector,

They have been expressed towards impacting the scheme in their lives after intervention of the scheme the rural assets generated which helpful for farming and which may some sort of environmental aspects plantation and saving the water. And it is which has extended intervene of the machineries in the field of agriculture in crop management adopted the technology due to various reasons.

After implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is occurred many tangible and intangible changes in various aspects of rural dwelling and particular the economic, social and public capital generated in various forms getting equal wages, community integration, assembling the mass frequently.

4.7. Overall Satisfaction Level of Respondents on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

Mr. Laxman Rao (Name changed) aged about 39 years, completed 10th standard, and got married with Sarswathi occupation Beedi roller and belongs to Lingath Comunity, having 4 acres of agricultural land, (2 female children) and who are attending secondary school in private school. He is always busy with farming his own land and also he do the another 5 acres land of others and also attend the MGNREGS after completion of agricultural operational work.

He is stated that he is happy with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for last many years but he is suggested as he has 4 acres of land and do the another 5 acres of other land he is facing the scarcity of labour in season while they are facing difficulty in management of crops increased cost of production per unit and subsequently gradually there is increased the agricultural wages.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is creating assets are helping in irrigation and storage of water in traditional water bodies which it is leads to recharge the ground water.

The consideration of improvement of the rural dwelling position and living standard he expressed the happiness towards to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme.

Smt. Kamaladevi (Name changed) aged about 32 years, Illiterate, married with Bukya Naik, belongs to Scheduled Tribe and family of four members 2 children are attending the education in residential school belongs to schedule caste (1 female child, 1 male child) and possess the 4 acres of land (2 acres irrigated, 2 acres dry land) attending the regularly agricultural operational wage work and attend the MGNREGS in lean of agricultural wage labour work.

He has stated towards to the satisfied as with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme at almost of the all aspects of the Scheme and he has expressed somewhat dissatisfaction in irregular payments, not proper measurements for work and regarding less transparency in some of village elders who active with power politics they get the wages without their attendance in the work. And also he has stated as there is need to be more transparent in the implementation and auditing of finished work and estimation of unfinished works.

4.8. Focused Group Discussion (FGD):

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a method of data collection which is frequently used to collect in-depth qualitative data in various descriptive studies such as case studies, phenomenological and naturalistic studies with main goal of Focus Group Discussion is to provide an opportunity for the participants to talk to one another about a specific area of study and express their views and concerns in particular or general.

The crucial element of FGD is the facilitation. Some important points to bear in mind in facilitating FGDs are to ensure even participation, careful wording of the key questions, maintaining a neutral attitude and appearance, and summarizing the session to reflect the opinions evenly and fairly. A detailed report should be prepared after the session is finished. Any observations during the session should be noted and included in the report.

Tull and Hawkins (1993) studied this subject. Focus Group is a type of in-depth interview accomplished in a group, whose meetings present characteristics defined with respect to the proposal, size, composition, and interview procedures. The focus or object of analysis is the interaction inside the group[3]. The participants influence each other through their answers to the ideas and contributions during the discussion. The moderator stimulates discussion with comments or subjects. The fundamental data produced by this technique are the transcripts of the group discussions and the moderator's reflections and annotations. The general characteristics of the Focus Group are people's involvement, a series of meetings, the homogeneity of participants with respect to research interests, the generation of qualitative data, and discussion focused on a topic, which is determined by the purpose of the research.

The answer to the question “How do people consider an experience, idea, or event?” demands the application of some technique or method that concerns each

[3] Tull, D. S. and Hawkins, D. I. Marketing research: measurement & method. New York: Macmillan Publishing, 1993. p.441-464

person's reality. What can be done easily by gathering people into groups, creating environmental conditions for more spontaneous expression of each one, and facilitating the interaction with everyone, the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is one of the qualitative research methods to be utilized in the search for answers to such questions. The origin of the Focus Group was in sociology. Now, FG is used intensely in the marketing field, and also, it has been growing in popularity in a other areas. In social science, Robert Merton published the first work using Focus Group. Paul Lazarsfeld and others later introduced this technique in marketing[4].

This FGD research method is advisable for generating ideas for investigation or action in new fields; for generating hypotheses based on the perception of the participants; to evaluate different research situations or study populations; to develop drafts of interviews and questionnaires; to supply interpretations of the participants' results from initial studies; and for generating additional information for a study on a wide scale. In some situations, it is not advisable to use Focus Groups as a research method for example:

A. When the subject is constraining the participants;
B. When the researcher does not have control of the critical aspects of the study;
C. When there are necessary statistical projections;
D. When other methods can produce 3 results with better quality or more economically; or
E. When the researcher cannot guarantee confidentiality of the information.

A test to verify the adequacy of Focus Groups consists of asking how active and easily the participants would discuss the topic of interest in the research (Morgan, 1988). Focussed Group Discussion is particularly suited to be used when the objective is to understand better how people consider an experience, idea, or event, because the discussion in the FG meetings is effective in supplying information about what people think, or how they feel, or on the way they act.

[4] Morgan, D. L. Focus groups the qualitative research. Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications, 1988.

FGD: 1

A focussed group discussion has been made with 11 participants of beneficiaries (07 Male, 04 Female) and all are belongs to same habitation which it is located geographically irrigated and fertile lands and this group composited different age groups and caste. In this group every member is participated actively and stated the different views one to one few are agreed with other concern towards to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

All participants have been expressed as it is generating wage employment in their dwelling areas and which it helps for survive in getting basic amenities and where about two to three members are expressed as they have been agree to the statement and one of the other participant has stressed it is really generating the livelihood in lean season of agriculture sector, and one of the participant (marginal farmer) has emphasised as it is somewhat shorting the wage labour availability a specially in the seasons also. Further other co member of the group has strengthened his statement and suggested that "When starts the agriculture season while completely stop the work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme" it may be the solution or else may adopt the technology.

In continuation another two participants were suggested as stressing "The government it providing the various provisions and subsidy to the poor and agriculture sector, so why don not be subsidise the manpower under MGNREGS to small and marginal farmers" its meaning that the government is facilitating in subsidising for farmers to sustain food grains, stable the prices of food commodities, in the same way the government should think for welfare of the rural small farmers.

And one of the very serious issue regarding changing attitude of farmers in introducing more and more technology keeping beyond wage labours, which may makes future consequence agriculture sector as well as which may decrease the labour indeed, drastic changes in GDP but not in welfare society.

And ¾ of the respondents have expressed generous felling towards to created rural assets i.e., canal working, increasing the water storage water capacity in the traditional water bodies/Tanks, plantation, etc. which may indirectly upgrade the eco system and increase the agriculture irrigation, assist to improve the productivity of food grains to make sustain and fulfil hunger of the country.

FGD: 2

This focussed group discussion spot at Gramma Panchayat in this FGD 15 Members has been participated this village is which covers the division has irrigated with bore wells and the only half of the land cover with fertile and in this focused group discussion this village Sarpanch is one of the participant among the members of the group and the discussion has commenced by the Sarpanch has his family hold a Job card his wife other family members are attending the wage under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and all are belongs to same habitation but composited different age groups and caste but most of them prevailed middle age group of persons and weaker section people.

As all the participants of the group members fall in to weaker section as they don't have much agriculture land all are attending the regularly the work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and they are stated it is the scheme is supplementing the employment and income.

One of the participants expressed and rest of all participants and supported with his opinion is that, the appropriate government should increase the number of days and suggested be timely the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

It is divisional the villagers are used to go aboard for work like Dubai, Saudi due to not avail the work and lean agricultural seasons and no more irrigated projects for agriculture, even there ground water level not up to the mark which compare to other block of the district.

In this focused group discussion it has found female beneficiaries are subsequently attending the MGNREGS and Beddi rolling work, and expressed it is extending the their income is sustain their livelihood.

FGD: 3

In this focussed group discussion 17 participants of beneficiaries has been participated (11 Male, 06 Female) and all are belongs to same Grama Panchayat is located partial irrigation with irrigation water bodies and left irrigation is avail and in this division most of the land is fall in to fertile and it is located besides the Godavari River,

It has been found that less number of the people has been enrolled under the scheme, and who were enrolled they have been found as they are economically most disadvantaged and they have to survive with doing the work in the agriculture sector or else attending work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

In this group 4 participants who possess the agricultural land between 7 to 10 acres on the name of their sons and divided living independently old aged couple they have been attending the work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme they have expressed providing the work at the same time of when agricultural work starts that time there is more demand for wage labour, while they offer the wages significantly and somehow they adopt the technology which they have not practiced at their time, even it is modernized at all aspects of the agriculture it is using more intensively as to actual need, it is due to one of the reason is shorting the labour for agriculture.

A village elder (a participant) who is a enrolled nominally under the scheme but not attending the regular work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and he has opinion that the work of MGNREGS is to link to the farmers for working in the farm for crop management, and he also surprisingly stated that the government is providing the lot of provisions and

subsidise for the farmers in this connection MGNREGS linking to farmers may also lead fruitful results more intensive, productive and healthy.

And the fellow of the respondents have expressed their genuine felling towards to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is creating rural assets in the village level i.e., canal working, increasing the water storage water capacity in the plantation, traditional water bodies/Tanks, etc. which may indirectly upgrade the eco system and increase the agriculture irrigation, assist to improve the productivity of food grains to make sustain and fulfil hunger of the country. This all the assets are intangible and non measurable to the villagers.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUDING AND REMARKS

5.1. Quantitative Findings:

5.2. Qualitative Findings

5.3. Hypothesis Testing

5.4. Discussion and Analysis

5.5. Conclusion

5.6. Suggestions and Recommendations

5.7. Possible Area of Social Work Intervention

CHAPTER V

CONCLUDING AND REMARKS

This chapter exclusively deals in Findings, Testing of Hypothesis, to draw Conclusion and Suggestion related to the subject on the basis of primary and secondary data, it leads for the solution to the problem oriented and may help to understand the situation for better intervention in further, and may refer further studies. And it has been given on the basis of the output of study.

5.1. Quantitative Findings:

5.1.1. Socio- Economic Conditions of Respondents:

This collected data in analysis its interpretation of the data executes in various aspects to conclude the findings and suggestions. Respondent's social economic conditions to the subject to interface concluded the following findings through data analysis and interpretation.

1. The table number 3.1 executed age of the respondent, it is found majority 27.5 percent of the respondent's age group is 36 to 45 Years and 26.8 percent respondents fall into age group 26 to 35 years.

2. Table number 3.2 analyzed the data about gender wise responded, that the major 72 percentage of the male persons are responded are interviewed.

3. Table number 3.3 is revealed caste and religion wise interviewed, in this majority 348 persons are found Hindus and interviewed, in this major portion is acquired by Back ward class respondents.

4. Table 3.4 indicates the marital status of respondents, it has analyzed that majority 89.8 percentages of respondents are married.

5. Table 3.5 shows qualifications of the half of respondents are found illiterate and one fifth of respondents attended primary education and illiterates are more.

6. Data table 3.6 found majority of the respondents have stated their main occupation is from two segments that, one form agriculture labor and another one is from MGNREG Scheme work.

7. Table 3.7 present studies has found the majority 48.2 of the respondents stated that 2 earners in family member in the family and one sixth of the respondent's families are found 6 to 7 earners in the family.

8. It is evident from Table 3.8 is that number of persons are dependents in the family of respondent, it is considerable to estimate their economic situation and employing the importance under the MGNREGS, In this data 2 dependents in the family is found 30.0 percentage and 3 members are dependent in the family is 18.4 percentage, and 28 percentage of the persons are dependents as they studying.

9. A keen observation at table 3.9 indicating the majority 32.8 percent majority of the respondents stated their 2 children are attending the education, 17.5 of respondents said that in their family 01 is child attending the education, in big combined families 10.5 percent of the respondents stated their 3 children are attending the education. And 35.0 percent of the respondents stated that there is no child in attain of education. And 3.0 percent of the respondent family children are to age in suppose to attain the education but, they are not attending due their economic situation is worse.

10. Table 3.10 executing that majority three by fourth of the respondents have the BPL ration cards. The Chi-square test statistic from table 3.10 suggests that test statistic ($0.000 < p < 0.05$) at 5 per cent level is highly significant. Hence the H_o (Null hypothesis) is rejected and can be concluded that there is a significant association in terms of caste wise ration card of MGNREGS beneficiaries.

11. Table 3.11 found majority of the respondents are getting any one of social security pensions.

12. Table 3.12 found that majority one-third of respondent’s main source of the livelihood is farm labor and owner of cultivations is the main source of livelihood

for survival**.** Next pale is occupied with farm labor & private sector and farm labor and MGNREGS work respectively 16.7 and 15 percent.

13. The table No. 3.13 reveals that ownership of land of the respondent of the family in this collected data 22 percent of the respondents of families are do not have land and 78 percent of the respondent of the family members have the owner cultivation.

14. Table 3.14 77 percent of the land is cultivatable in that, 23 percent of respondents have 2.1 to 4 acre land, 22 percent of the respondents have up to 1 acre land, 21 percent of respondents have 1.1 to 2 acre land, and a very little 3 percent of respondents have 7.1 to 10 acre land.

15. Livestock i.e., cow, buffalo, goat, sheep is an inseparable component of the rural/ agrarian system in India. But nowadays the studies found very least in the table number 3.15 there one by fourth of the respondents have livestock**.**

16. Table 3.16 shows most of the respondents have own house in that one-third of the respondents have Pucca house.

17. Table 3.17 shows almost all of the respondents have electricity facility in their home.

18. Table 3.18 concluded that majority of the respondents having the basic entertainment good Television, very least percent of the respondents have two wheeler. The study concludes that economical condition through the having the basic amenities. Most of the respondents having basic amenities in poor level therefore they are could be considerable as they are not sound in economically.

5.1.2. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Implementation Mechanisms & Awareness among the Respondents:

19. The data table 3.19 indicates as it very basic information came to know the respondents about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is came up with aware with Field/Technical Assistants which it is surprisingly 54.2 percent, and the 16.4 percentage of respondents are placed

second place by the VROs along with field assistant and technical assistant and 9.8 percent of the respondents has stated that, they have been came to knew about this MGNREGS through Village Panchayat.

20. Table 3.20 found majority surprisingly 83 percent of the respondent have possessed 1 Job card in house hold, rest 13.8 percent of respondents were stated that they have 2 Job cards in house hold and in Joint families, 3.3 percent of the respondents stated they have 3 Job cards in a house hold and it is very less as compare comparatively above.

21. Table 3.21 is clearly defining as it is scheme is popular which it intervenes into rural mass most of them (around 3^{rd} of 4^{th} respondents) enrolled under the scheme 5 years back.

22. Table 3.22 shows that job card issuing authority, the majority of the respondents has stated the Filed assistant/ Technical assistant.

23. Table 3.23 found the majority of the respondents have been approaching for MGNREGS work village level concern immediate authority of implementation of the program i.e., Field/Technical assistant.

24. Table 3.24 majority sixth by eight of the respondents are 1 to 3 times approaching for MGNREGS work. Finally, it has found that majority 64.3 percent of the respondents demanding for work 1 to 3 times, which it may come to conclusion that respondents really need the work. And 20.6 percent of the respondents are particularly never approached for MGNREGS work.

25. Table 3.25 concluded three by fourth of respondents are demanded the work with the written application. Even one of the major provisions of the scheme which is stated in the act that, unemployment allowances when crossed 15 days after wage seeker given application for work demand, ultimately they should be get unemployment allowances.

26. Table 3.26 executed more than half of the respondents have got the work in 15 days.

27. Table 3.27 shows nearly one by fourth of respondents are attending Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work below 1 Kilometer distance.

28. Table 3.28 found only half of the respondents is known about travel allowance which is under Act. Among them, only 17.3 are stated that they are not getting travel allowances.

29. Table 3.29 is basic facilities requirement at work site in that, it has found only 37.2 percent of respondents are stated that first aid, shed and drinking water facilities are avail and 45.7 percent of respondents are stated about only drinking water is providing.

30. Table 3.30 executing majority of the respondents are well aware of social audit which works have done in their village under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

5.1.3. The Employment Generation under the Scheme along with the Agriculture wage Labor Work and its Satisfaction:

31. The table 3.31 analysis majority of the respondents are stated they have got employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme 61 to 80 days for the fiscal year. Nearly quarter of the respondents stated they got the employment 81 to 100 days.

"Single sample t- test was conducted to determine statistically significant difference existed between wage rate from a sample used in the study and general Population".

A beneficiary who getting the no of days works under the MGNREGS statistically significant higher sample mean (M= 4.17, SD= 1.145) than the general population means wage days t (399) = -1673.845, p= (0.000).

Hence it is concluded there is significant difference of number of wage days under the Scheme to beneficiaries. Hence it is rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative one hypothesis.

32. The table 3.32 found wage rate is getting per day for this the data is stated 35.2 percent of the respondents has been getting the wage rupees 70 to 100 per day, 31.8 percent of the respondent has been getting wage per day 131 to 150 rupees.

33. Table 3.33 found assets created under the scheme majority of the respondents are expressed works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are minor irrigation (traditional water bodies), plantation in the waste land, forest land, road boundaries and waste land development.

34. Table 3.34 expressed that majority of the respondents are stated work deciding authority is Panchayat office by hold public meeting in the village.

35. Table 3.35 found majority of the respondents stated as work is regularly availing under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

36. Table 3.36 found for irregular work under the scheme is that majority 18.5 percent of the respondents stated the reason is village does not have forest area, because the area is totally covered with crop in (Kharif) monsoon. And surprisingly stated 6.5 percent of the respondents stated the reason behind irregularity of work reason with 100 days completed for a particular fiscal year.

37. Table 3.37 stating the regularity of the wages 46 percent of the respondents stated as they are getting regular wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

38. Table 3.38 found majority 54 percent of the respondents stated payments are irregular and 46 percent of the respondents stated the payments are regular under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work is irregular.

39. Table 3.39 irregular wages due days, the majority of 20 percent respondents has stated 16 to 25 days and 12.4 percent respondents have stated 36 to 50 days irregular under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

5.1.4. The Impact of MGNREG Scheme on the Agriculture and its Consequences:

40. Table 3.40 found majority 44.7 percent of the respondents got employment by both engaging in the agriculture sector and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is 141 to 160 days for the fiscal year.

41. Table 3.41 analysis majority 62.8 percent of the respondents have stated that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wage rates are lower than Agriculture wages.

42. The table 3.42 is concern and fond about the respondent's information regarding MGNREGS low wage rupees than Agriculture wage rates in the study area. That total 251 respondents stated the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wage rates are lower than Agriculture wage rates. In this it has concluded with having the data that, the majority 51.4 of the respondents stated that the MGNREGS wage rate is lower than Agriculture labor wages.

43. Table 3.43 found majority 69.7 percent of the respondents stated that when demanded work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme the concern personnel are able to provide work for all members in the family and 12.3 percent of the respondents stated that only one person is getting work when they demanded.

44. Table No. 3.44 found majority 61.4 percent of the respondent's stated mismatching MGNREGS work with agriculture work during this situation shorting labor in the agriculture field.

45. The Table No. 3.45 found almost half and half of the respondents giving priority to both MGNREGS as well as agriculture filed. In this concern older age persons are seeking interest to attend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work due to less hard work, less time works in the work site.

46. Table 3.46 found majority 23.2 percent of the respondents stated they implementing machinery in a shortage of the labour in the field of agriculture.

47. Table No. 3.47 find one fifth of respondents are stated it gives additional income, 54.3 percent of the respondents do not have any feeling towards farmers adopting technology in changing mind set farmers, in adopting technology at all aspects of the field work due shorting the labor in the field of agriculture.

48. Table 3.48 found majority 84.7 of the respondents are stated, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has increased a number of wage days in combination with agriculture wage labor work.

49. The 3.49 found with effective of MGNREGS majority of the 30.8 percent of the respondents have been stated that it has increased 56 to 70 days, 25.2 percent of the respondents stated that there has been increased 41 to 55 working days in fiscal year and 30.8 percent of the respondents stated that it has increased 56 to 70 days.

50. Table 3.50 executes surprisingly that effectiveness at general wage rate increased in the field of agriculture for this half of the respondents stated Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is indirectly increasing agriculture wage amount rate.

51. The Table No. 3.51 executes agriculture wages has improved 6.3 percent of the respondents are stated increased Rs. 10 to 25, respectively 24.4 percent of the respondents are said Rs. 21 to 30 and 10 percent of the respondents stated increased amount Rs. 31 to 40 and 8.2 percent of the respondents have stated that 41 to 60 agriculture wage rate has increased.

52. Table 3.52 found the relationship between farmer and wage labor is the concern not only for work out cause in the field, also it bonding relation in rural areas between them helping nature in one to one, it impacts such more in different concern. It has found Major observations is 63.2 percent of the respondents said there was the familiar relation between among them before enroll under the scheme but after enrolled under the scheme it is decreased to 26.0 percent, due when attending MGNREGS work farmer is adopting technology to work out the

agriculture field work, it may cause decrease the more wage days in agriculture in future.

53. The Table No. 3.53 found majority 72.5 percent of the respondents stated that shorting the labor avail in the agriculture sector due most of them are interested to attend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

54. Table 3.54 analyzing the reason behind the shooting the labor availability in the agriculture 15.5 percent of the respondents stated that it occurring due changing the mindset of farmers, next 8.0 percent of the respondents stated due it is using Weed & pesticides. And 6.8 percent of the respondents stated that it is happening due to the farmers are adopting technology i.e., Tractors, Harvesters and adopting the technology.

55. Table 3.55 found 49 percent of respondents stated it is a bad indication as it is kind of shorting labor in agriculture filed, farmers adopting of technology.

56. Table 3.56 found majority 47.0 of the respondents said their income has increased somewhat after enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and 17.5 percent of the respondents are stated as their income considerably increased.

57. Table 3.57 analysis information about development occur certain indications due intervention of the MGNREGS that, 80.8 percent of the respondents stated it is livelihood generating 76.2 percent of the respondents have responded as developed vast land, 89.7 percent of the respondents responded as development occurs with steps to rural connectivity. One of the majority 86 percent of the respondents indicated disappear and ensured equal pay men & women under the scheme. And one of the major concern 81.5 percent of the respondents have opinioned is that constructing check dams, canal work, little water bodies for agriculture & water conservation is helped a lot to avoid water scarcity. And 85.8 percent of the respondents are opined that, agriculture related development which may ensure the sustainable livelihood in rural areas.

5.1.5. Analyzing the Living Conditions of the Beneficiaries/ Respondents Before and After Enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

58. Table 3.58 found spent an amount on nutrition before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spent 49.0 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 12.2 percent. And it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 7.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 33.5 percent as well as Rs. 5001 to 7000 has spent 2.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 12 percent.

It concludes that, before and after enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme the respondent's purchasing power has improved at their basic amenities.

A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare an amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme"

"There was no significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 2.74, SD= 9.74) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 2.47, SD= .892) conditions; t (399) = .552, P= .581"

"There was no significant difference of amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 2.74, SD= 9.74) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 2.47, SD= .892) conditions; t (399) = .552, P= .581"

Hence it is concluded there P>0.05 (P= .581) can not reject the null hypothesis. As means there is no any significant difference in spending amount on Nutrition before and after enrolled under the scheme.

59. Table 3.59 found spent an amount on alcohol before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spent 39.4 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 12 percent. Rs. 1001 to 3000

has spent 29.8 percent before joined in the scheme and after joining it is increased to 46.2 percent, which means few of economically settled families are spending the amount on the alcohol.

And it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 2.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 8 percent. And it has noticed that before enrolled under the scheme there was 26 percent of the respondents are not spent an amount of alcohol that is increased to 33.8, which means after enrolled under the scheme little bit of the respondents are stopped in taking alcohol.

“A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the amount spent on Alcohol of the respondents Before enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and After enrolled the MGNREG Scheme “

“There is significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 26.90, SD= 42.794) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 34.70, SD= 45.955) conditions; t (399) = -4.802, P= .000”

“There was no significant difference of amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 26.90, SD= 42.794) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 34.70, SD= 45.955) conditions; t (399) = -4.802, P= .000”

Hence it is concluded there P>0.05 (P= .000) can reject the null hypothesis. As means there is a significant difference in spending the amount on Alcohol before and after enrolled under the scheme.

60.Table 3.60 analysis found spent an amount on health before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 1000 below has spent 34.5 percent of the respondents before the scheme and after it is decreased to 9 percent, which means the least amount spending were upgraded to the higher slab. Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 10 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 29 percent. Rs. 5001 to 7000 spent 1 percent of the respondents before enrolled under the scheme and after enrolled under the scheme it has been increased to 9.2 percent of the respondents.

61. Table 3.61 analysis found respondents spent an amount on children education before and after joined in the scheme in this Rs. 5001 to 7000 spent 12.5 percent of the respondents before enrolled under the scheme and after enrolled under the scheme it has been increased somewhat to 39 percent in certain segments of defined slabs even how it is statistically not significant.

“A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the amount spent on their children education of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme’’

“There is significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 24.35, SD= 40.572) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 31.19, SD= 43.143) conditions; t (399) = -5.017, P= .000”

“There is significant difference of amount spent on their children education of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 24.35, SD= 40.572) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 31.19, SD= 43.143) conditions; t (399) = -5.017, P= .000”

Hence it is concluded there P>0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As means there is a significant difference in spending the amount on their children education before and after enrolled under the scheme.

62. Table 3.62 analyses found respondents are invested an amount on animal husbandry before and after joined in the scheme Rs. 5001 to 7000 spent 7.8 percent of the respondents before enrolled under the scheme and after enrolled under the scheme it has been drastically increased to 19.5 percent of the respondents.

“A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the invested amount on animal husbandry of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme’’

“There is significant difference in the before enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 42.23, SD= 47.638) and after

Enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 46.55, SD= 47.752) conditions; t (399) = -3.116, P= .002”

“There is significant difference of invested amount on animal husbandry of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 42.23, SD= 47.638) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 46.55, SD= 47.752) conditions; t (399) = -3.116, P= .002”

Hence it is concluded there P>0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As it means, there is a significant difference in spending amount investing on animal husbandry before and after enrolled under the scheme.

63. Table 3.63 analysis found respondents are spent an amount of clothes and other articles at their homes before and after joining it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 10.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 30.3 percent as well as Rs. 5001 to 7000 has spent 5.0 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 20.0 percent.

64. Table 3.64 found respondents are spent amount on festivals before and after joined in the scheme, it has majorly observed that Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 5.0 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to 23.8 percent as well as Rs. 5001 to 7000 has spent 2.8 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it is increased to12.4 percent.

65. Table 3.65 Analysis found respondents are spent amount on travel before and after joined in the scheme Rs. 3001 to 5000 has spent 4.2 percent before enrolled under the scheme after enrolled under the scheme it has increased to 14.7 percent of the respondents.

66. Table 3.66 shows disbursement of the loan before and after enroll under the scheme that before and after enroll under the scheme Rs. 5001 to 7000 loan disbursing the amount respondents are increased as 7.0 percent of the respondents to 40.5 percent of the respondents.

67. Table 3.67 found respondents spent on maintenance of house before and after enroll under the scheme Rs. 3001 to 5000 amount has spent 6.3 percent before enrolling under the scheme but after enrolled in the scheme, it has increased to 24.0 percent. Rs. 3001 to 5000 spent 6.3 percent before scheme and after the scheme, it is increased to 24.0 percent.

68. Table 3.68 found phone bills expenditure for annual after and before enroll under the scheme spent an amount on phone bill Rs. 1001 to 3000 has increased 14.5 percent of the respondents to 26.0 percent of the respondents. It concludes that number of respondents is increased in using the mobile and also the slabs of the meeting expenditure on mobile are also increased. It is indicates that they are adopting technology and upgrading their lives somewhat, which means also improving the purchase power of the respondents.

69. Table 3.69 analyses found majority of the respondents stated about savings before and after participation in the scheme is not significantly defined. Savings rupees 1001 to 5000 before the participation 43.2 percent of respondents and after enroll in the scheme 15.7 percent of the respondent, which it may concludes that rupees 1001 to 5000 below savings are decreasing means they have been upgraded another slab. Surprisingly the savings slab rupees 5001 to 8000 before the participation 10.3 percent of respondents increased to 29.5 percent after enroll in the scheme.

“A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare on savings of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme.”

“There was no significant difference in the before enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 34.62, SD= 45.759) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 34.38, SD= 44.909) conditions; t (399) = .146, P= .884.”

“There was no any significant on savings of the respondents enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 34.62, SD= 45.759) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 34.38, SD= 44.909) conditions; t (399) = .146, P= .884”

Hence it is concluded there is not any significant on savings of the respondents after enrolled under the scheme. Hence it can’t reject the null hypothesis and cannot accept the alternative one hypothesis.

70. Table 3.70 found expenditure on others before and after of participation in the scheme that the variance is observed spending expenditure at others, 3001 to 5000 has increased 1.5 percent to 6.8 percent respectively.

71. Table 3.71 analysis found earned wage money under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for last year, the majority 34.5 percent of the respondents have earned Rs. 5001 to 7000 wage money of MGNREGS. 26.7 percent of the respondents are earned money Rs. 7001 to 9000.

72. Table 3.72 analyses found Annual income before and after enrolled under MGNREGS major observation 1.9 percent of the respondents have 15001 to 20000 annual incomes before enrolled and it is drastically improved to 20.2 percent after enrolled under the scheme. And drastically increased 1 percent to 17.6 percent for the slab of 25001 to 30000 in before to after enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

“A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the Annual Income of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme”

“There is significant difference in the before enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 4.30, SD= 2.29) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 5.08, SD= 2.43) conditions; t (399) = -8.549, P= .000”

"There is a significant increase the annual income of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 4.30, SD= 2.29) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 5.08, SD= 2.43); t= 399= .549, P= .000"

Hence it is concluded there is significant increase of the annual income of the respondents after enrolled under the scheme. Hence it is rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative one hypothesis.

5.1.6. Overall Satisfaction Levels of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

Respondents satisfaction level could decide the successive of the program and it may directs further modification in the program, in this connection it is define the satisfaction level of the respondents at various aspects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Data presented in the table 3.73 observed regarding respondents satisfaction level on implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme that, the majority 51.5 percentages of the respondents stated that they are satisfied and 11.25 percentage of the respondents stated somewhat satisfied and 6.5 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 19 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 12 percentage of the respondents stated they are dissatisfied.

However it concludes the majority of the respondents satisfied towards to implementation mechanism of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table 3.74 observed that, respondents satisfaction level on avail facilities at Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work site in this it is observed that majority 42.5 percentages of the respondents are satisfied and 18.5 percentage of the respondents stated somewhat satisfied and 21.25 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 11.25 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 6.5 percentage of the respondents stated as they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals that, the major portion of the respondents are satisfied towards to avail facilities at Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work site.

Table 3.75 analyzed about the regularity of wage work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this it is observed that majority 28.5 percentages of the respondents are satisfied and 16 percentage of the respondents stated somewhat satisfied and 13 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 26.5 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 16 percentage of the respondents stated they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals that, near about one fourth of the respondents are satisfied towards to regularity of wage work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table 3.76 deals with the respondents satisfaction level on avail wage rates under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work site in this it is observed that majority 22.5 percentages of the respondents are satisfied and 12.5 percentage of the respondents stated somewhat satisfied and 15 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 19.5 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 27.5 percentage of the respondents stated they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals that, the one fourth of the portion of the respondents are satisfied towards wage rates under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table 3.77 deals with the respondents opinion towards increased rural livelihood with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this it is observed that majority 20 percentages of the respondents are strongly agreed and 24 percentage of the respondents are stated agreed and 13 percentage of the respondents are uncertain and it is observed that 19 percentage of the respondents disagreed and 24 percentage of the respondents stated they are strongly disagreed.

It concludes that, the one fifth portions of the respondents are strongly agreed towards increased rural livelihood the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table 3.78 deals with the respondents overall satisfaction level on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this it is observed that majority 46.25 percentages of the respondents are satisfied and 16.25 percentage of the respondents have been stated somewhat satisfied and 19 percentage of the respondents are neutral and it is observed that 8.5 percentage of the respondents somewhat dissatisfied and 10 percentage of the respondents stated they are dissatisfied.

Finally it is reveals near about half of the respondents are satisfied at overall all aspects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

5.2. Qualitative Findings:

The study of research has found the majority of the respondents stated that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is providing the wage work and creating assets is greatly impacting rural livelihoods by generating the opportunity to work for unskilled persons in the villages and it is more privilege to people that, who one is economically and socially disadvantaged.

And the majority of the respondents were stated the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is take over development works in the land of socially and economically backward people this kind of activity had made the wage laborers become a small and marginal farmer by transforming their land uncultivable to cultivable.

And in group discussions the village elders stated as they had experienced with the scheme since many years they had expressed the work availability under scheme is quite admirable to generate work at their locality and farm pound/ traditional water bodies repairing, ensuring to improve the capacity of water storage, and under its small canal works, bush cutting is easing irrigations to best use of water for irrigation of the field of agriculture.

A group of young respondents who completed their graduation they have experienced as attending the regular wage work under the scheme and alternatively few of them are attending the private sector job or look after their own small business/work, and farming their own in little farm this all concerns are ensuring and extending the number of days in a financial year. And few of them who fellows completed graduation were stated as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work is supplementing economically for preparation of higher studies and competitive exams and it is helping in avoid the dependency on their parents.

One fourth of the women respondents have found middle age group women who are Beedi rollers, peculiarly attend the agriculture work they are interested to attend the MGNREGS work because it is benefiting money rather earning of other activities or their regular activity of work of Beedi rolling, and comparing the wage amount under the beedi and scheme it is higher the wage rate under the scheme less hours more money can earn under the scheme. And the only Beedi rolling is can't fulfill their desires.

And it has observed that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is playing much greater role in generating the livelihood in vulnerable condition and for poor one, and especially wherever the draught situation is occur, during low monsoon is presented became low turnover of the work and employment in agricultural sector, it is became hard to survival situation to the rural mass at the point of time. In this meanwhile the MGNREGS is most precious in generating livelihood to under privileged, poor, women and disadvantage sections of the rural society.

Satisfaction level about irregularities on payment of wages found the majority of the respondents are somewhat dissatisfied.

The one-third of the respondents expressed their anxiety in occurring of changes in the field of agriculture, in adopting too much technology, farmers interested to use technical implements at every aspect of crop management in the field and its consequences in future.

Satisfaction level on creating assets in rural areas most of the respondents are stated it very much satisfied. The half of the respondents stated that they have been very much satisfied towards to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is indirectly improved the agriculture wage rates.

5.3. Hypothesis Testing:

5.3.1. Single Sample T- Test: "Single sample t- test was conducted to determine statistically significant difference existed between wage rate from a sample used in the study and general Population" is to know the whether the overall number of days has increased or not.

Formulating of hypothesis:

"Single sample t- test was conducted to determine statistically significant difference existed between wage rate from a sample used in the study and general Population".

H_o= There is no significance in number of days getting wage under the Scheme between population mean and sample mean.

H_a= There is significance in number of days getting wage under the Scheme between population mean and sample mean.

A beneficiary who getting the number of days work under the MGNREGS statistically significantly higher sample mean (M= 4.17, SD= 1.145) than general population mean wage days t (399) = -1673.845, p= (0.000).

Hence it is concluded there is significant difference of number of wage days under the Scheme to beneficiaries. Hence it is rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis. Which means there is statistically proved that there is improved the number of wage days improved after intervention of the scheme and whoever enrolled under the scheme.

5.3.2. Chi-square Test: To test the association between the castes wise ration card of MGNREGS beneficiaries/respondents, which it defines the socio economical status of the respondents.

Formulation of Hypothesis:

Chi-square test is conducted using the data for testing the association the following hypothesis formulated:

H_o: There is no association between the caste wise ration cards of MGNREGS beneficiaries.

Ha: There is association between the caste wise ration cards of MGNREGS beneficiaries.

The Chi-square test statistic from above table suggest that test statistic ($0.000 < p < 0.05$) at 5 per cent level is highly significant.

Hence the H_0 is rejected and can be concluded that there is a significant association in terms of caste wise ration card of MGNREGS beneficiaries/respondents. That which has found disadvantage category people possess the ration card is true.

Possess of the ration cards in the respondents, that who are enrolled under scheme is between the various castes is found that, there is strong association between having the ration cards caste wise and enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, is significantly found as true as have strong associating between the possess the ration card and in enrolling under the scheme.

5.3.3. A Paired Sample T- Test : "A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the an amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme'' to Looking statistically, significance change in spending of amount on diet and nutrition before scheme & after scheme.

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant increase spent amount on Nutrition of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant increase spent amount on Nutrition of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme

"There was no significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 2.74, SD= 9.74) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 2.47, SD= .892) conditions; t (399) = .552, P= .581"

"There was no significant difference of amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 2.74, SD= 9.74) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 2.47, SD= .892) conditions; t (399) = .552, P= .581"

Hence it is concluded there P > 0.05 (P= .581) can not reject null hypothesis. As means there is no any significant difference in spending amount on Nutrition before and after enrolled under the scheme. Which it means there is not any significance increased in spending of amount for nutrition and diet purpose.

5.3.4. A Paired Sample T- Test: "A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the an amount spent on Alcohol of the respondents before enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme''

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant difference spent amount on Alcohol of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant difference spent amount on Alcohol of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

"There is significant difference in the before enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 26.90, SD= 42.794) and after

enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 34.70, SD= 45.955) conditions; t (399) = -4.802, P= .000”

“There is no significant difference of amount spent on Nutrition of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 26.90, SD= 42.794) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 34.70, SD= 45.955) conditions; t (399) = -4.802, P= .000”

Hence it is concluded there P > 0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As means there is significant difference in spending amount on Alcohol before and after enrolled under the scheme. Which means it there changes occur, in spending the amount on alcohol.

5.3.5. A Paired Sample T- Test: “A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the an amount spent on their children education of the respondents Before enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and After enrolled the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme ”

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant difference spent amount on their children education of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant difference spent amount on their children education of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

“There is significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 24.35, SD= 40.572) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 31.19, SD= 43.143) conditions; t (399) = -5.017, P= .000”

“There is significant difference of amount spent on their children education of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 24.35, SD= 40.572) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 31.19, SD= 43.143) conditions; t (399) = -5.017, P= .000” which means there is there is significant difference.

Hence it is concluded there P>0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As means there is significant difference in spending amount on their children education before and after enrolled under the scheme which may it conclude that there is increased in spending of the amount on their children education.

5.3.6. A Paired Sample T- Test: "A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the invested amount on animal husbandry of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled the MGNREG Scheme''

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant difference invested amount on animal husbandry of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant difference invested amount on animal husbandry of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

"There is significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 42.23, SD= 47.638) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 46.55, SD= 47.752) conditions; t (399) = -3.116, P= .002"

"There slight significant difference of invested amount on animal husbandry of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 42.23, SD= 47.638) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 46.55, SD= 47.752) conditions; t (399) = -3.116, P= .002"

Hence it is concluded there P > 0.05 (P= .000) can reject null hypothesis. As means there is significant difference in spending amount investing on animal husbandry before and after enrolled under the scheme.

5.3.7. A Paired Sample T- Test: "A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare on savings of the respondents before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme."

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant increase the savings of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant increase the savings of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

"There was significant difference in the before enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (M= 34.62, SD= 45.759) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 34.38, SD= 44.909) conditions; t (399) = .146, P= .884."

"There was no any significant on savings of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 34.62, SD= 45.759) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 34.38, SD= 44.909) conditions; t (399) = .146, P= .884"

Hence it is concluded there is not any significant on savings of the respondents after enrolled under the scheme. Hence it is can't rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative one hypothesis which means it there no where placed for saving at significant level before and after enrolled under the scheme.

It which may also conclude that, there earning amount they are spending for other activity of life or else there is improved the purchasing power of the persons or else investing somewhere else.

5.3.8. A Paired Sample T- Test: "A Paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the Annual Income of the respondents Before enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme and After enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme "

Formulating the Hypothesis:

H_o= There is no significant increase the annual income of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

H_a= There is significant increase the annual income of respondents before and after enrolled under the scheme.

"There is significant difference in the before enrolled under MGNREG Scheme (M= 4.30, SD= 2.29) and after enrolled under the MGNREG Scheme (M= 5.08, SD= 2.43) conditions; t (399) = -8.549, P= .000"

"There is a significant increase the annual income of the respondents enrolled under scheme (M= 4.30, SD= 2.29) than before enrolled under the scheme (M= 5.08, SD= 2.43); t= 399= .549, P= .000"

Hence it is concluded there is significant increase of the annual income of the respondents after enrolled under the scheme. Hence it is rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative one hypothesis.

Further it concludes that after joining under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is increased the number of days wage employment days accordingly it has increased the income of the beneficiaries.

5.4. Discussion and Analysis:

Expressed considerable Satisfaction level about avail wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for that, the majority of respondents are stated as it is greatly impacting their livelihood and a specially in drought season or lean season it is difficult to find the wage work in agriculture sector and the wage employment which is providing under the scheme is simple to accomplish the prescribed work and almost all older aged persons who were interviewed and they have been stated that as they are seeking more interest to attain the wage work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work due less hard to accomplish, less hours of work and a group of work may manage others who are some sort of physically a mob of co- wagers are helping one to one in accomplishment of work.

And regarding to satisfaction level about avail facilities at work site under MGNREGS for that, the majority of the respondents are stated it is satisfied and quarter part of the respondents are stated that the facilities somewhat poor and suggested to be improve in this concern half of the respondents or wagers are stated they brought their own belongings like for sake of safety and basic needs

like drinking water in their own bottles (which is available purified water in their village drinking water plant).

Satisfaction levels about wage rate payment under MGNREGS for it is most of the area of study area stated it is lesser than agricultural wages but surprisingly the older aged respondents have stated that they are very much satisfy towards to wage rate under the scheme even it is found various places the wage rate is found low compare to the agriculture daily wages.

5.5. Conclusion:

In the present study, it has found Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme wage work is providing to a large extent to weaker section and needy of the persons and it very particularly belongs to schedule caste, schedule tribe and other backward caste is much enrolled and getting employment in MGNREGS works as compared to the other works.

In the MGNREGS more people are participating from all the age groups of persons and respondents. And actually, the older people participation in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme S works is much higher as compared to the other works; due to it has less hard work, low hours of work as comparative with the Agriculture work in the field.

In the Scheme, there lakh of work are undergoing which may give fruit full results in future n under the scheme the plantation and Most of the assets created under MGNREGS pertaining to land development and irrigation. Assets creation is ensures the future generation of the employment.

The rural dwellers are participating in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme from all the age groups and surprise women participation. In fact, the participation of older people in MGNREGS works is much higher as compared to the other works due as they have been expressed the reason as it is work easy than agriculture wage labour work, less hours of time.

The participation of weaker section particularly belonging to SC and ST category and women's are much higher in MGNREGS works as compared to the other works and as men workers as in ratio.

Most of the beneficiaries of MGNREGS happen to be agricultural labour and thus the scheme has achieved the desired purpose of providing employment to the agricultural labour during lean season, drought.

Due to unemployment most of the youth are engaged in different activities even where the rural area dweller graduates and post graduates do not have a job they are employing under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme works.

In this study, nearly half of the respondents have of the respondents have Pucca houses and rest of the respondents are found Semi Pucca and Kacha houses and more than half of the respondents have basin entertainment of televisions and mobile which have become almost necessaries in the house.

And it is furthermore, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has also contributed to the improvement in food consumption and children education indicating that the scheme has improved the quality of life of the beneficiaries. And it is also a considerable change of the decreased the proportion of respondents of alcohol consumption after the intervention of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

And the study has found that as wage rates are concerned the agricultural wage rates are much higher than the wage rates given under MGNREGS. The study has found one-third of the respondents are stated Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is generating the easier work and less time off work than agriculture sector is favoring to attend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme S work, and it is indirectly shorting the labour promoting and making compulsion to adopt technology in weed removing, harvesting each step of cropping, this kind of scenario may chance to adversely affect in different magnitude.

5.6. Suggestions and Recommendations:

The study of the problem has found certain following things have been suggested by the researcher on the basis of the opinion of the respondent in the process of quantitative and qualitative data collection, case studies and the group discussion with the respondent.

1) In Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme implementation mechanism the authority is to ensure in providing the receipt for which they have demanded for wage work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this point majority of the respondent stated there is not issuing the receipt, in this case if authorities are failed to provide work within 15 days there they has to pay unemployment allowances as provisions stated in the Act. In this concern the appropriate authority is to ensure in aware all the information which are envisage provisions under Act.

2) The implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to be more transparency from bottom to the top level, avoid the misusing the funds and ensuring in making payments timely, valuing to generated assets to be more comprehensive and social audit should be good propaganda.

3) The wage laborers are completely depending on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme or else Agriculture work, as it is the work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme unskilled wage work is ongoing, even the government should initiate steps to generate work for their own self because more dependency may not give fruitful results even long time runs.

4) The policy makers ensure the socio economic conditions of the participants in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to be sustained in long time run and became economic independent.

5) Always it has biggest challenge to the Government and Policy Makers, in ensure the environment protection and ensuring the sustainable development and growth in the agriculture and rural sector through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. And to encounter this challenge, policy makers may think of converging MGNREGS with the agricultural operations.

6) Further, Government should also think of allowing the participant farmers means to link the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work in their own fields (mainly small and marginal farmers) to enhance the agriculture production as well as productivity, particularly in the districts where agricultural operations are carried out throughout the year and where the major and minor irrigation projects full of agricultural work in the hand.

7) Labour shortage in particular industry is search alternative for meet desire goals as the same in rural areas the labor shortage is alternating with adopting the technology at all aspects of farm management, which it is make may be adverse in the future because if this type of scheme closed the farmers may come back to alter the manpower and manpower may not seek to interest as earlier showed in agriculture sector.

8) This present research is found and suggesting that in providing 100 days manual employment for house hold in a financial year on demand is most welcoming by most of the marginal farmers because when works has takes the place at a time in both agricultural sector in crop management and under the scheme is getting difficult and shorting the wage labor is indirectly impetus to adopting the unnecessary technology which may not results good in future generation.

9) There should be Number of days should be decided based on local cropping pattern and cropping systems so that agricultural operations according to geographical sources and nature of work places. So it could not be affected because of lack of supply of agricultural labour. To cope

this government personnel or policy implementers of this MGNREGS need to work the agriculture, horticulture departments to prepare a comprehensive work plan. In this regard the Government should paradigm plan according to location specific, region specific, District specific and area specific within the District.

10) As the research found it is suggesting that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme work are linking with the agriculture sector may lead the more productivity with qualitative by utilizing the less pesticides and chemicals as preventing the labour shortage and its consequences in future it targets on the one hand and facilitating mechanization of agriculture through custom hiring of farm machines will address the livelihood security concerns of both farmers as well as labourers by ensuring labour supply to the former group and gainful employment to the latter group. This will make agriculture a sustainable proposition in the long run and it is more important India due the reason is most of the Indian population is depending on the agriculture and agriculture allied sector, and its processing.

11) Payments of wages should be in time as the schedule stated in the act, and most of the places it has prevailed that the MGNREGS wages are lower than the agricultural wages, regarding it should be wage rupees should be increase.

5.7. Possible Area of Social Work Intervention:

First, social work practitioners engage with clients to assess challenges in social functioning, process information in ways that enhance their ability to discover solutions, develop skills to resolve problems in living, and create support for change.

Second, social workers link people with resources and services, a vital strategy in any change effort. More than simply connecting people with services, workers advocate optimal benefits, develop networks of communication among

organizations in the social service delivery network, and establish access to resources. When necessary resources do not exist, practitioners generate new opportunities, programs, and services.

Third, the NASW charges practitioners to work toward a humane and adequate social service delivery system. To accomplish this, social workers champion the planning of pertinent programs by advocating client-centeredness, coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency in the delivery of services. Importantly, they strengthen lines of accountability and ensure the application of professional standards, ethics, and values in service delivery.

Fourth, social workers participate in social policy development. In the arena of social policy, workers analyze social problems for policy ramifications, develop new policies, and retire those that are no longer productive. They also translate statutes, policies, and regulations into responsive programs and services that meet individual and collective needs.

Finally, practitioners engage in research to further the knowledge and skill base of social work. Effective and ethical social work depends on practitioners using research-based theory and methods as well as contributing to the knowledge base of the profession through their own research and evaluation activities.

Social work is a profession concerned with helping individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. It aims to help people develop their skills and their ability to use their own resources and those of the community to resolve problems. Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems but also with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment and individual health issues being maltreated, imbalance of hormones. Social workers around the world play a potentially important role in promoting sustainable social development by bringing together social, economic, and environment considerations in local communities.

Social work’s involvement in shaping the discussion on and response to the growing issue of rural unemployment and its breads the poverty and other social

issues, generating the livelihood for the poor and weaker sections in rural areas for this cause to generate the employment in rural areas, it has been implemented the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme generate the guaranteed 100 days rural employment and its consequences on agriculture, improving the living standard, power of purchasing, and assisting generating the livelihood, creating the assets.

The present study could have a large scope of intervention on following concerns:

1. Livelihood generation through employment resolves the poverty, social evil activities, ensures the high standard of living and it promote the welfare of family and society system, it all can be happen when the there is women participation is high.

2. Education also important concerns for human development. In this regard the education level is low in the participants of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

3. Well being of the society is one of the major concern in modern developing countries and especially the vulnerable sections of the society is to be address with various policies and programmes by the government, because this all could be measurable under the Human Development Index. In this sector there is wide scope of need to social work intervention do address the right mechanisms to solution of the problem.

4. The revealed that majority of the women are unemployed therefore they are having lower status in the society. Hence the social work intervention can be done for women empowerment and it is a specially addressing the equal wages without gender discrimination in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as it is sanctioned by the constitution of India.

5. It is very important in professional social worker to expect the consequences for every action in the treatment or intervention, and also estimate the cost and effectiveness systematically.

6. The social worker can be educate the sections who are facing problem with mobilize of local resources that which are available at locally with the participation, and generate the employment and facilitates in solving the problems.

7. Social worker also can have their intervention to aware the community about their practices that which cannot be sanction the authority, which are social evil, domestic violence, through this study it didn't came out nor the study tried to focus on this issue but researcher being a resident of this district, he has some understanding about male oriented society and how it leads to domestic violence, hence in such case social worker intervention can be helpful to resolve such problems.

8. Social worker also can play the role of mediator between the beneficiaries and policy implementers by suggesting gross root realities through conducting a research in the scientific way.

The constitution of India has granted so many concerns to the citizen of India for all groups of people in the society especially who are disadvantaged, weaker section category who might be fall women, child, senior citizens persons have vulnerable condition in the society for this preventive measures it is one of the scheme that, The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and other so many programmes and welfare schemes all ratified based on the provision of the Constitution of India. Accordingly there is scope for social work intervention at every aspect of welfare and best interest of people for successive, helping them to further help to themselves.

Appendix- A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography:

1) A.C. Kulshreshitha (May 2011), "Measuring in Unorganised Sector in India" Review of Income and wealth (Special Issue: The Informal Economy in Developing Countries: Analysis and Measurement 57 (Supplement SI): S123-S134.

2) A.P.Palanichamy,"A Study on Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee program (MGNREGP) in Thuinjapuram block Thiruvannamalai district in Tamilnadu", International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, Vol. 1, No. 3, 2011, pp. 37-46.

3) Acharya S (1990): The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Study on Labour market Intervention, Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion, New Delhi, ILO.

4) Adhikari, A, and Bhatia, K. (2010), NREGA Wage Payments: Can We Bank on the Banks? Economic and Political Weekly, 45(1) : 30–37.

5) Ahluwalia, M. S. (2011) "Prospects and Policy Challenges in the Twelfth Plan", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLVI, No. 21.

6) Ambasta, P., Shankar, P. S. and Shah, M. (2008), Two Years of NREGA: The Road Ahead, Economic and Political Weekly, 43(8): 41-50.

7) Amin Nurul (2002), "The Informal Sector Asia from the Decent work Perspective" International Labour office, Geneva, p.31

8) Amita Sharam (2010): "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 A Rights based law for inclusive growth", Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, e-mailed on 11 April 2010 to www.google.com.

9) Antonopolous (2006) Hidden vacancies? From unpaid work to gender- aware public job creation: towards a path of equality and pro-poor development paper prepared for the levy institute conference on Macroeconomic policies to reverse the HIV/ AIDS Epidemic, Brasilia, November 20-21, international poverty center, brazil: UNDP poverty center.

10) Arpit Shailesh, Taruna(2015) "A Comparative study on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA-with reference to employment outcomes and expenditure outcomes

in last five years" International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Research, Volume 1, December, pp.84-9.

11) Ashish Bose in Economic and Political weekly, April 14,2007., p.19

12) Ashley, C and Carney, Diana. 1999. Sustainable Livelihoods: Lessons from early experience. London: Department for International Development.

13) Bardhan, Pranab (2002). Decentralization of Governance and Development. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 16 (4): 185-205.

14) Battacharya (1957): 'Rural development – the search for a concept', The Economic Weekly, 9 (4-5):117- 119.

15) Berg, Erlend, D Rajasekhar and R Manjula (2013a). Talking to Ghosts: Quantifying Forged Employment Records in NREG. Paper presented at CSAE Conference 2013 on 'Economic Developm ent in Africa' held at University of Oxford, UK, during March 17-19.

16) Centre for Good Governance (2009), 'Best Practice Notes on Social Accountability Initiatives in South Asia Social Audit of NREGS (AP) in Andhra Pradesh', Hyderabad.

17) CESS, 'NREGS in Andhra Pradesh – Issues and Challenges', Centre for Economic and Social Studies, 2009, Hyderabad.

18) Chambers R and Conway G (1992): 'Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st century', IDS Discussion Paper No 296. Institute of Development Studies, Sussex.

19) Chambers, R., and G.R. Conway. 1992. Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century. Institute of Development Studies.

20) Corney, D., Ed., (1998) Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, what contributions can we make?, London, DFID.

21) Das Dinesh (2012) "Examining India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA): Its Impact and Women's Participation" International Journal of Research in Management, Issue 2, Vol. 6, November.

22) Deshingkar, priya, and S. Akter, (2009).Migration and Human Development in India,. Human Development Research Paper. United Nations Development Programme.

23) Dreze, Jean and R. Kheera (2009): 'The battle for employment guarantee', Frontline, 26 (1): 4-25.

24) Edna A. Reyes (1991) Role of Rural Nonfarm Employment in Philippine Development No WP 1991-04, Working Papers from Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

25) Ellis F (1993) Peasant Economics: Farm Household and Agrarian Development, 2nd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 3–15.

26) Ellis F (1993) Peasant Economics: Farm Household and Agrarian Development, 2nd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, p13.

27) Farrington. J., (1999) Sustainable Livelihoods in practice: Early Appreciations of concepts in Rural Area, NRP, No. 42, London, (ODI).

28) Firdoos Ahmad Sheikh (2014) "Panchayat Raj System and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA): Role and Relationship" IRC'S International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Social & Management Sciences" Volume: 2, Issue:3 July-September.

29) Gangareddy Y and Aswath. G. R. (2016). "Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Karnataka, India" International Research Journal of Social Science, Vol.5 (1), 15-19, January.

30) Gogana Anita (2007): Special employment guarantee and poverty alleviation programme, New Delhi, New Century Publication

31) Goldar, Bishwanath (2011) Growth in Organised Manufacturing Employment in Recent Years', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLVI, No.7, February 12.

32) Government of Andhra Pradesh (2012), 'Andhra Pradesh Socio-Economic Survey (2011-12)', Planning Department, Hyderabad.

33) Government of India (2008), "NREGA Operational Guidelines", 3rd Edition, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi., p2, 15.

34) Government of India (2008), "NREGA Operational Guidelines", 3rd Edition, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi, p33.

35) Government of India (Various Years), Economic Survey, New Delhi, Ministry of Finance. Government of India, Report on Effect of Economic

Slowdown on Employment in India, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment (various quarterly reports).

36) Gupta, M.S. 2009. Labour and Sustainable Development. Serial Publications. New Delhi. India.

37) Harish, B G and Nagaraj, N and Chandrakanth, M G and Srikantha Murthy, P S and Chengappa, P G and Basavaraj, G (2011). Impacts and Implications of MGNREGA on Labour Supply and Income Generation for Agriculture in Central Dry Zone of Karnataka. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 24. pp. 485-494. ISSN 0974-0279.

38) Kabita Borah, Rimjhim Bordoloi,(2014)"MNREGA and its Impact on Daily Waged Workers: A Case study of Sonitpur District of Assam" ISOR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF) e-ISSN: 2321-5933, p-ISSN: 2321-5925. Volume 4, Issue 4. (Jul-Aug.), pp 40-44.

39) Kannan, K. P (1999): 'Poverty alleviation as advancing basic human capabilities: Kerala's achievements compared'. Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Working Paper No. 294.

40) Kareemulla, K., Kumar,S., Reddy., K.S and Rama Rao, C.A. (2010). Impact of NREGS on Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Capital Formation. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 65 (3), 524-539.

41) Kausshiki Singh (2014) "MGNREGA and Rural Development: An Empirical Study of Harak, Block in Barabanki" Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, Volume-IV.

42) Labour Bureau of Government of India 2012.

43) Levy Economics Institute of Bard College (1998) Levy Report. August 1998, Vol. 8, No. 3

44) Ling Zhu and Jiang Zhongyi (2004). The Food-for-Work Policy and Expansion of the Rural Employment in Poor Areas in Western China, Employment-Intensive Investment Branch, ILO, Geneva.

45) Ling Zhu and Jiang Zhongyi (2004). The Food-for-Work Policy and Expansion of the Rural Employment in Poor Areas in Western China, Employment-Intensive Investment Branch, ILO, Geneva.

46) Lopez J. Humberto (2004) Pro-Poor Growth: A Review of What We Know (and of What We Don't). The World Bank PREM Poverty Group (PRMPR) Draft, the World Bank: Washington, DC.

47) Madhusudan Mistry (2009): “The Dalit, the poor and the MGNREGA”, The Hindu, Madurai, 12 September.

48) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005.

49) Maja Micevska and Dil Bahadur Rahut (2008) Rural Nonfarm Employment and Incomes in the Himalayas Economic Development and Cultural Change, 2008, vol. 57, issue 1, pages 163-193

50) Mamidipally Rajanna and Gundeti Ramesh (2009) “NREGP – Facet of Inclusive growth a study of Karimanager District in Andhra Pradesh”, Kurukshetra, No.4, February.

51) Mamoria, C.B. and Tripathi, B.B. (2007) Agricultural Problems of India, Kitab Mahal Publishers, New Delhi.

52) Marie Hahoda,Morton Deustsch and Stuart W. Cook (1991). Research Methods in Social relations with special reference to Prejudice. The Dryden press.(15).

53) Maroti Nivarati Gaikwad (2015) Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation. A Study of Nanded City. Ph.D. thesis submitted to SRTMU Nanded.

54) Marquez Gustavo (1999) Unemployment Insurance and Emergency Employment Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean: an Overview, paper presented at the IADB Conference on Social Protection and Poverty, Washington D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

55) Mccord Anna (2005) Win-Win or Lose-Lose? An Examination of the Use of Public Works as a Social Protection Instrument in Situations of Chronic Poverty, Paper presented at the Conference on Social Protection for Chronic Poverty on February 23-24, University of Manchester: Institute for Development Policy and Management.

56) Mike Stockbridge & Andrew Dorward (2015) Center for Development, Environment Policy, Rural Development, SOAS, University of London, p20.

57) Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development, Government of India New Delhi Annual Report, April 2008- March 2009, The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA), p1.

58) Morgan, D. L. Focus groups the qualitative research. Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications, 1988

59) NABARD Annual Report – 2002-03.

60) Nandita Debnath and Debasis Neogi (2013) "A Study on the Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Generation and Distribution of Sustainable Assets among Tribal State and Non- Tribal Population in Tribal State of North- East India, International Journal of Advanced Research , Volume 1, Issue 8, 711-721.

61) Nayak, Nandini and Khera Reetika (2009) 'Women workers and perceptions of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in India' http://www.faoilo.rg/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Papers/24March/ Nayak_- _formatted.pdf

62) NSSO, (Various Years) Surveys on Employment and Unemployment, Various Rounds, New Delhi, National Sample Survey Organization.

63) Nurul Islam (1997) ―The nonfarm sector and rural development: review of issues and evidence No 22, 2020 vision discussion papers from International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

64) Partha Mukhopadhyay (2010), "Budget 2010-11 - Just a good balancing act", Yojana, Vol.54, March, pp.5-10.

65) PEER NTBC (2016). What is community development?. Peer NetBC http://www.peernetbc.com/what-is-community -development 13.8.2016-3.33pm.

66) Pellissery Sony (2005) Macro- Politics of Social Protection: Examining the Effectiveness of 'Right for Employment' for Informal Sector in Rural Maharashtra. Paper submitted for British Association of South Asian Studies' Annual Conference at the University of Leeds, March 30-April.

67) Pinaki Chakraborty and Lekha Chakraborty (2010), "Budget 2010-11 - A Tight Rope Walk Towards Fiscal Consolidation", Yojana, Vol.54, March, pp. 14-15.

68) Planning Commission (2011) Faster Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan, August.

69) Polly Datta (2009) “Attaining Sustainable Rural Infrastructure through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India” Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance, Issue 4: November.

70) Prasad. K.V.(2012) “Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): An Overview” IJBMS Vol.2, Issue4, Oct- Dec.

71) Prepared for the Conference on "Infrastructure, Finance and Governance: Push forGrowth”, Organised by Ministry of Rural Development, GOI.

72) Raju, V.T. (2011). The impact of new farm technology on human labour employment. Indian Journal of Industrial Relations. 11(4), 439-510.

73) Rao K S (2004): ‘Poverty Alleviation- Results of an Impact Assessment Study’ in Bhatt M.S: Poverty Alleviation and food security in India Problems and Policies, New Delhi, Aakar Books.

74) Reddy S.J.,(2009),Development issues,Rawat publication,Jaipur

75) Reddy, V.R. (1994). New agricultural technology, increasing costs and relative shares of labor and other factors: A spatial-temporal analysis of Andhra Pradesh. Indian Journal o Labour Economics, 37(2), 215-227.

76) Roy, D. S. and Samanta, D (2010): ‘Good Governance and Employment Generation through NREGA: A case Study of Gram Panchayat in West Bengal.

77) S.Jeevananda Reddy,(2009).Natural recourse management and development, edited by P.Vijayalakshimi Reddy, Rawat publications, Jaipur.

78) S.S. Acharya 2006 Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 19 July-December 2006 pp 205-217.

79) S.S. Acharya 2006 Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 19 July-December 2006 pp 205-217.

80) Santhosh Kumar(2014) “Role of MNREGA in Rural Employment: S Review” EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review, Vol-2, Issue-1, January.

81) Sardar Niranjankour (2013). Research and statistics in field of social work, R.P. Publication, New Delhi.

82) Scoones, I. 1998. Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A framework for analysis. Institute of Development Studies Working Paper 72, 1998. University of Sussex: Brighton.

83) Shankar Nath Stephan (2010), "Street Food Vendors in Delhi: Nomads in the strom of modernity University of Vienna", p.45.

84) Sharma R.N. and Sharma R.K.(1983). Research methods in social sciences, media promoters and publication PVT. LTD. Bombay.

85) Sheila Bhalla (2001), "The restructuring of unorganized sector in India " Planning Commission, Government of India. ,p.84

86) Shenbagaraj, P. and Arcokiasamy, S.(2013) "Impact of MGNREGA on Local Development: A Study of Ottapidaram Blocks in Thoothukudi District, Tamilanadu" International Journal of Development Research, Vol.3, issue, 04, pp.007-011.

87) Siba Sankar Mohanty, "National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill-2004: Issues and Concerns", www.righttofoodindia.org/mohanty-nregb.pdf.

88) State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16, Government of India Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare Directorate of Economics & Statistics New Delhi, p1.

89) Suman Billa, (2005) "Integrating NREGP with the Market", Business Line, November 29. Arun Jacob and Richard Varghese,(2006), "NREGA Implementation – I Reasonable Beginning in Palakkad, Kerala", Economic and Political Weekly, December 2, Vol.XLI, No.48, P-4943.

90) Tiwari, R., h. I. Somashekhar, V. R. Ramakrishna, I. k. Murthy, M. S. kumar, B. k. kumar, h. Parate, M. Varma, S. Malaviya, A. S. Rao, A. Sengupta, R.kattumun, and N. h. Ravindranath, (2011). 'MGNREGA for Environmental Service Enhancement and Vulnerability Reduction: Rapid Appraisal in Chitradurga District, karnataka'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14 May 2011.

91) Tull, D. S. and Hawkins, D. I. Marketing research: measurement & method. New York: Macmillan Publishing, 1993. p.441-464

92) UNDP Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods: A Briefing Note Submitted to the Executive Committee, June 4, 1997.

93) Unorganise Labour Ministry of Labour Government of India 2009 https://labour.nic.in

94) Usha Rani Ahuja, Dushayant Tyagi, Sonia Chauhan and Khyali Ram Chaudhary(2011) "Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Employment and Migration: A Study in Agriculturally- Backward and Agriculturally – Advanced Districts of Haryana" Agricultural Economics Research Review, Vol.24 (Conference November) pp495-502.

95) Vinita Arora and V.Upadhyay (2013) "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme A Unique Scheme for Indian Rural Women" International Journal of Economic Practices and Theories, Vol.3, No.2. April.

96) Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.

97) Weitz-Shapiro Rebecca (2004) Partisanship and Protest: The Politics of Workfare Distribution in Argentina. Latin American Research Review 41.3 (2006) 122-147.

98) Yelne G.S. (2004). Women's empowerment through self help group. Ph.D. thesis submitted to SRTMU Nanded.

99) Yin R.K. (1984).Case study research: design and methods, Sage publication, New Delhi.

100) Zaidah Zainal.(2007). Case study as a research method, journal of Kemanusiaan bil.

101) http://faculty.washington.edu/fidelr/RayaPubs/TheCaseStudyMethod.pdf accessed on November 10, 2014

102) http:// nizamabad.nic.incodeprofile.htm accessed on 10.05.2016

103) http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR13-4/baxter.pdf accessed on November 10, 2014 accessed on 05.08.2016

104) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Rural_Livelihood_Mission accessed on 05.08.2016

105) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Rural_Livelihood_Mission accessed 11.06.2016

106) www.nregs.gov.in accessed on 10.05.2014.

107) www.nregs.gov.in accessed on 10.11.2014

Appendix- B

Interview schedule

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHAWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

The Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Rural Livelihood Development.

With Special Reference to Nizamabad District Andhra Pradesh

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Research student:
Kasala Srihari

Research Guide:
Dr. G. S. Yelne

DETAILS OF THE BENEFICIARY

Name of Head of the Family : ……..

Name of the Respondent/Beneficiary:……..

Address :……..

Contact Number ……..

Date of interview :…….

Time of starting interview : …….

Time of ending the interview : …….

Status of Interview:
Completed…….1
Refused After Partial Completion….2
Reason for Refusal ……3
Specify.....4

Interview Scheduled No:

Basic Views/Concerns of the Respondent Towards MGNREGS			
Question No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
1	Do you have aware about MGNREGS?	Yes…….....1 No…….....2 ⟶	Skip to Q: 3
2	If yes, how do you know about this information?	Field/ Technical Assistant.....1 Village Panchayat……..…….2 VRO/ Village Secretary…....3 Through News Paper……..4 Neighbours/ Relatives.….....5 Mandal Officials...…….6 Wall Paintings……7	
3	Does you/your family Enrolled Under MGNREGS?	Yes…….....1 No…….....2 ⟶	End interview
4	If yes, how many Job cards have in your family?	1 Job Card…….1 2 Job Cards……2 3 Job Cards…....3	
5	How long back you had enrolled Under MGNREGS?	1 Year back……1 1.1 - 3 Years back…….....2 3.1 - 5 Years back…….....3 More than 5 years back...4	

Social Background of Job Card Holder			
Question No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
6	What is your Religion?	Hindu……....1 Muslim……..2 Christian……....3 Buddhist……4 Sikh…….…..5 Any other religion.....6 (Specify……..…) No religion……7	

7	What is your Caste?	Schedule caste…….....…...1 Schedule tribe…….……..….2 Other back ward class……3 Special backward class……..4 General……..5	

Detailed Information of House Hold									
SI. No	**Q: 8** Name of the Person	**Q: 9** Relation to Head	**Q:10** Gender	**Q:11** Age	**If Age 10+**	**If Age 7+**		**If age 10+**	
					Q:12 Marital Status	**Q: 12 a** Can read & write?	If read & Write **Q:12 b** Educational Level	**Q:13 a** Work Status	**Q:13 b** Seeking any better work
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

Q 9: 1=Head, 2=Wife or husband, 3=Son or Daughter, 4=Son-in-law/daughter-in-law, 5=Grandchild, 6=Parent, 7=Parent-in-law, 8=Brother or sister, 9=Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law, 10=Nephew or Niece, 11= other relative, 12=Adopted/foster/Stepchild, 13=other not related, 99= Don't know.

Q 10: 1=Male, 2=Female, 3=Transgender.

Q 11: 01=0-6, 02= 7-14, 03= 15-25, 04=26-35, 05=36-45, 06=46-55, 07= 56-65, 08= More than 65.

Q 12: 1= Unmarried, 2= Married currently, 3= Widowed, 4= Divorced, 5= Separated, 6= Deserted.

Q 12 a: 1=Yes (read & write), 2=No (including if only can read or sign).

Q 12 b: 1= Primary Education, 2= Upper primary education, 3= Secondary education, 4=Intermediate, 5= Graduation, 6= Post Graduation, 7=M. Phil, 8= ITI, 9= Polytechnic.

Q 13 a: "Is (NAME) involved in any kind of income generating activity/ MGNREGS at any time during the past one year?" 1=Yes, 2=No.

Q 13 b: IF Enrolled under MGNREGS ASK "Are you seeking better employment?" IF NOT EMPLOYED, ASK "Are you seeking employment?" 1=Yes, 2=No.

Economical background of the Beneficiary Family			
Question No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
14	Have you Ration card holder	Yes…….1 No……..2 ⟶	Skip to Q:16
15	If yes what type of card do you have?	BPL.....1 APL.....2 Anthodia.....3	
16	Have any family members the old age/ social security pension?	Yes…….1 No……..2	
17	Main Source of livelihood for House Hold?	Government Sector Service..1 Private Sector Service……..2 Owner Cultivator…….3 Farm labour……..4 Non-Farm labour……..5	
18	Do you have agriculture land on any of your family member?	Landless…….1 ⟶ Owner Cultivation.....2 Sharecropper.....3	Skip to Q: 21
19	Type of Land (Give the detail of the land) (Multi code applicable)	Agriculture / Cultivatable …1 Un Cultivatable……..…..2 Horticulture…….…….3 Other……....4	
20	If owner cultivator, how the area of land? In Acre (Skip If No the above question response for question 3 & 4)	Up to 1 Acre……..1 1.1 to ……2 2.1 to 4…..……..3 4.1 to 7……...4 7.1 to 10……..……..5 Above 10 acres.....6	
21	Does your family have the cattle, animal husbandry?	Yes……1 No…….2 ⟶	Skip to Q: 23

22	Which animals those have?	Buffaloes.....1 Cow.....2 Sheep & Goat.....3	
23	Do you own this house?	Yes……...1 No…….……...2 ⟶	Skip to Q: 25
24	Type of house?	PUCCA……..…..1 SEMI PUCCA…..……2 KUCHCHA……..……3	
25	House is electrified?	Yes……1 No……..……2	
26	Do you have these items in your house? (Yes;1, No;2)	Radio……..1 Television……2 Water air cooler…..3 Air conditioner……4 Refrigerator……5 Washing mission….6 Two wheeler……7 Three wheeler…...…8 Four wheeler……....9	

Implementation & Knowledge about MGNREGS to the Respondent			
Question No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
27	Do you have any idea who will issue this Job card?	Yes.....1 No.....2 ⟶	Skip to Q:29
28	Mention the name of issuing authority?	Field/ Technical Assistant....1 Village Secretary.....….2 Sarpanch.....3 VRO.....4 Ward Member.....5 BDO/ MPDO.....6 Somebody else specifies…..7	
29	Did you face any Difficult while getting job card?	Yes.....1 No.....2 ⟶	Skip to Q:31
30	If Yes, What type of problem do you have faced?	Where & Whom to approach...1 Providing Basic Information....2 From Gramapanchayat.....3 From Sarpanch/ other leaders...4	

		Not facilitated.....5 Other specify.....6	
31	Are the Job cards given freely?	Yes.....1 ⟶ No.....2	Skip to Q:34
32	If No, whom you paid?	Field/ Technical Asst.....1 Sarpanch.....2 Panchayat Secretary.....3 Ward Member.....4 Gramapanchayat.....5 BDO.....6 Somebody else specifies.....7	
33	If you paid, what for you paid?	Money given.....1 Commodity given.....2 Served freely.....3 Favoured.....4	
34	Have you ever approached for MGNREGS work?	Yes.....1 No.....2 ⟶	Skip to Q:40
35	If yes, whom you approached?	Field/ Technical Asst.....1 Sarpanch.....2 Panchayat Secretary.....3 Ward Member.....4 Gramapanchayat.....5 BDO.....6 Somebody else specifies.....7	
36	How many times you have approached?	1 to 3 times.....1 4 to 8 times.....2 9 to 12 times.....3 More than 13 times....4	
37	Have you given any written application for employment?	Yes.....1 No.....2 ⟶	Skip to Q:40
38	Whether Panchayat issued dated receipt of written application for work?	Yes.....1 No.....2 ⟶	Skip to Q:40
39	After how many days of written/oral application you got work/employment?	Less than 15 days.....1 16-30 days.....2 31-60 days.....3 61-90 days.....4 more than 3 months.....5	

40	Do you have any idea about the rules and regulations of MGNREGA?	Yes.....1 No.....2	

Study the Problem of Implementation and overall Employment			
Question No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
41	Do you have notice (Remember) that, how many days you have your family employed Under MNREGS for a fiscal year?	Below 20 days.....1 21-40 days.....2 41-60 days.....3 61-80 days.....4 81 to 100 days.....5 101 to 120 days.....6 More than 120 days.....7	
42	How much do you get payment per day under this scheme?	70-100……..….….1 101-130……..2 131-150……..3 151-180……..4 181-200……..5 More than 200…….....…6	
43	On which mode you have received the wage cost amount?	Post office Account.....1 Cash.....2 Check.....3	
44	Which type of work has worker in your village?	Tank Works/Drought proofing.....1 Canal manual work.....2 Bush Cutting.....3 Forestation/Plantation.....4 Water Conservation/Digging the holes.....5 Attached to farmer for agriculture labour.....6 Land development.....7 Rural Connectivity.....8 Flood protection.....9 Horticulture.....10 Minor irrigation.....11 Any other Specify….....12	

45	Do you have idea that who will decide the work site/Programme of work plan?	Yes.....1 No.....2 →	Skip to Q: 47
46	If yes who will be that?	Gramma Sabha meeting.....1 Panchayat office.....2 Field/ Technical Assistant...3 Sarpancha.....4 BDO/MRO.....5 Ward member.....6 Friends.....7 Panchayat Secretary.....8 By observation.....9 Any other Specify……..10	
47	Are you getting regular work under this MGNREG scheme?	Regular.....1 → Irregular.....2	Skip to Q: 49
48	What is the reason as per your opinion/concern?	Being Complete 100 Days....1 Not have work site location..2 Work site not approved.....3 Due to technical Problem.....4 Do not know.....5	
49	Are you getting regular wages time to time as under this MGNREG scheme?	Regular.....1 → Irregular.....2	Skip to Q: 52
50	And what are the reasons for irregular wage payments as per your opinion/concern?	Lack of funds.....1 Lack of billing personnel.....2 Due to technical Problem.....3 Do not know.....4	
51	If, Irregular after many days you are getting the wages?	Less than 15 days.....1 16-25 days.....2 26-35 days.....3 36-50 days.....4 More than 50 days.....5	
52	Do you have an Idea about Unemployment allowance?	Yes.....1 No.....2 →	Skip to Q: 57

53	Have you ever demanded for unemployment allowance	Yes.....1 No.....2	
54	If yes, what was their replay to you specify……		Post code will be given as per comes Responses
55	If No, why you did not demand?	Not to Dare.....1 Not in Practical.....2 They will not listen.....3 Will not give response.....4 Anything else Specify……5	
56	If yes, how much you got per day?	20-40.....1 41-60.....2 61-80.....3 81-100.....4 More than 100.....5	

Beneficiary overall Perception/Satisfaction with the Scheme			
Question No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
57	The overall employments get along with agriculture labour with Under the Scheme?	20-40 days.....1 41-60 days.....2 61-80 days.....3 81-100 days.....4 101-120 days.....5 121-140.....6 141-160.....7 160-180.....8 181-200.....9 More than 200 days.....10	
58	And is there any difference in the between payment under MNREGS and local agriculture works payments are in high or low?	High.....1 Low.....2 Same/No difference.....3	

59	For except option 3 this would be pose to respondent, It how much is different in rupees?	5 to 10.....1 11 to 20.....2 21 to 35.....3 36 to 60.....4 61 to 80.....5 81 to 110.....6	
61	How much distance of MGNREGS work from your village?	Below 1 km.....1 1.1- 3km.....2 3.1 - 5km.....3 More than 5km.....4	Skip to Q:63
62	If is there more than 5 Km, then providing any special assistance/travel charges?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
63	What are the facilities is avail at work site? (Multi code possible)	Shed/Tent.....1 Drinking Water.....2 First Aid.....3 Crèches for infants.....4 Any other Specify.....5	
64	How far facilities are satisfied at work site?	Satisfactory.....1 Somewhat Satisfactory.....2 Not Satisfactory.....3	
65	Is there getting equal wage for male and female?	Yes……...1 ⟶ No…….2	Skip to Q:67
66	If No, did you know the reason/ have you any idea why it is discriminate?	Gender bias……1 Social reason……..2 Political reason……...3 Constructive reason……...4 Physical ability reason……...5 Local situation demands....…6 Policy mad like…….....…7 Lack of funds.....8 Do not know……..……....9	
67	How many members at a time getting job from one family?	One.....1 All.....2 Depends on Field/ Technical Assistant.....3 Depends on Sarpanchan wishes.....4 Other specify…….....5	

68	Have you heard about social audit committee in your village?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Not aware.....3 }	Skip to Q: 70
69	Is there done social audit in last 6 months?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Not aware.....3	

Livelihood Generating under the Scheme its Consequences			
Q. No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
70	Did you find ever mismatched the work under agriculture labour avail and MGNREGA?	Yes…….1 No……...2 ⟶	Skip to Q: 74
71	If yes, while for which to you have given the priority?	For MGNREGS work…1 For Agriculture work ….2 ⟶	Skip to Q: 74
72	If for MGNREGA, then what was the alternate of the farmer?	Offering more wage……...1 ⟶ Implementing the Machinery..2 Using technology in all aspects of crop field…….....3 Minimised the farming…..….4	Skip to Q:74
73	Irrespective of 1 response how you feeling about this change in the farmer?	It was lost work.....1 It does not make any difference...2 It will ensure the additional income.....3 No change.....4	
74	Is the scheme has changed the number of total numbers of working days for in a fiscal year?	Yes…….1 No……..2 ⟶	Skip to Q: 76
75	If is there change in positive then, there it is how many days are it?	10 to 25…….....1 26 to 40…….....2 41 to 55…….....3 56 to 70…….....4 71 to 85.....5 86 to 100.....6 More than 101.....7	

76	Is it indirect demanding in rate of wages in agriculture field?	Yes……....……..1 No…….....2 ⟶	Skip to Q: 78
77	How much wage amount has increased?	10-20 Rupees…….1 21-30 Rupees…....2 31-40…….3 41-50…….4 51-60……5 61-70…….6 71-80…….7 81-90…….8	
78	And how was the relation with the farmer before implementing the scheme?	Discard relation with farmer.....1 Familiar.....2 No change.....3	
79	And how was the relation with the farmer after implementing the scheme?	Discard relation with farmer.....1 Familiar.....2 No change.....3	
80	Do you feel is it the scheme has shortening the labour availability in the agriculture field?	Yes ……..1 No……2 ⟶	Skip to Q:83
81	If yes what were the reason for it?	Being the scheme.....1 Changing mind set of farmers...2 Introducing the technical implements such are like harvesters/tractors.....3 By using the weed CIDES/ Pesticides.....4 Being type of crop changes.....5	
82	And how do you feeling the above of such kind of indication?	Good.....1 Bad.....2 Don't know.....3	

83	Do you feel is there any change in your income after working under MGNREGA?	Considerably increased.....1 Increased somewhat.....2 Not increased & remains same...3 Decreased.....4	

IN WHAT WAY IS IT CREATING THE LIVELIHOOD?

Sr. No	Element	Answering Code
84	By Providing the work, unskilled manual work	
85	By developing the vast lands	
86	By horticulture	
87	By connectivity to create future steps to recur the economic activity	
88	By disappearing in the gender basis work and wages discrimination	
89	By removing the forced labour	
90	Constructing new manual check dams for agriculture	
91	Developing watershed management	
92	Making the new tanks/ water conservation	
93	Agriculture related developments	
94	Any other specify (…….)	

Answering code: Yes: 1, No: 2

Analysis of Their Income Condition Before And After Enrolled Under MGNREGA			
Question No.	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
95	State your annual income before MGNREA?	Below 10000.....1 10001-20000.....2 20001-30000.....3 30001-40000.....4 40001-50000.....5 50001-60000.....6 60001-70000.....7 More than 70001.....8	

96	State your annual income after MGNREA?	Below 10000.....1 10001-20000.....2 20001-30000.....3 30001-40000.....4 40001-50000.....5 50001-60000.....6 60001-70000.....7 More than 70001.....8	
97	How much you earned from MGNREGA activities last year?	Below 1000.....1 1001-3000.....2 3001-5000.....3 5001-7000.....4 7001-9000.....5 9001-11000.....6 11001-14000.....7 14001-18000.....8 18001-21000.....9 21001-24000.....10 24001-30000.....11 More than 30000.....12	
98	Are you satisfied on the work of this scheme?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
99	If yes how much you have satisfied?	Un satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Satisfied.....3 Very much satisfied.....4	

The Expenditure (Purchased Power) and life style of Before Joining and After Joining in the scheme:

Sr. No.	1Item	Before enrolling Expenditure	After enrolling Expenditure	Coding
100	Diet & Nutrition			
101	Alcohol			
102	Health Education, Hospital			
103	Education of children			
104	Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Business			
108	Clothes, other Articles at home			
106	Festival, Programmes,			
107	For Transport/Travel			
108	Disbursement of Loan			
109	Maintenance of house			
110	Phone bill			
111	Others			
112	Grand Total Amount			

Coding of Expenditure: 1) Below 1000 2) 1001 to 3000, 3) 3001 to 5000, 4) 5001 to 7000, 5) 7001 to 10000 6) 10001-13000 7) More than 13000.

Overall Satisfaction of the Respondents on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme			
Q	**Questions**	**Response Category**	**Coding**
113	The satisfaction of the respondent on Implementation Mechanism of MGNREGS	Satisfaction…….1 Somewhat Satisfaction……2 Neutral……3 Somewhat Dissatisfaction...4 Dissatisfaction…….5	
114	The Satisfaction on Avail Facilities at MGNREGS Work Site	Satisfaction…….1 Somewhat Satisfaction……2 Neutral……3 Somewhat Dissatisfaction...4 Dissatisfaction…….5	

115	How far Satisfaction on Regularity of Work under MGNREG Scheme	Satisfaction…….1 Somewhat Satisfaction……2 Neutral……3 Somewhat Dissatisfaction...4 Dissatisfaction…….5	
116	Respondents Satisfaction on Avail Wage Rate for MGNREGS Work	Satisfaction…….1 Somewhat Satisfaction……2 Neutral……3 Somewhat Dissatisfaction...4 Dissatisfaction…….5	
117	Has the Scheme has Really Increased Rural Livelihood?	Strongly Agree……...1 Agree…….....2 Uncertainty….....3 Disagree…….….4 Strongly Disagree……5	◄
118	How far the overall Satisfaction Level of Respondents on MGNREG Scheme?	Agriculture / Cultivatable …1 Un Cultivatable……..…..2 Horticulture…….…….3 Other……....4	

Q: - Discussion with Respondents about over all Perception and Satisfaction level about Generating Livelihood for themselves through the MGNREG Scheme?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Thanking You....!!!!!

Appendix- C

Semi Structured Check List for Case Study

BASIC INFORMATION

Sr. No	Details	:	Information
1	Name of the Person	:	
2	Whether enrolled under scheme	:	
3	Name of the Head of the family	:	
4	Age	:	
5	Gender	:	
6	Caste	:	
7	Religion	:	
8	Qualification	:	
9	Main Occupation	:	
10	Is your family Joint family or Nuclear family	:	
11	How many job cards do you have in the family	:	
12	How many members are enrolled under the scheme	:	
13	How many children do you have and are they attending the school	:	

14. Discuss about your Socio-Economical Condition in detail?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

15. Give your Opinion about the Implement Mechanism of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

16. Tell about the Overall Employment Opportunities Generated by the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

17. Express your Satisfaction Level at Every Aspect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

18. Do you Feeling is it MGNREGS is Impacting the Agriculture sector at Every Point, If it is so, then how do you Feel Across about its Consequences?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

19. Tell about your Living Style Before and After their Enrolment under NRGEA?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....